The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO THURSDAY OCTOBER 29, 1896. XXXV—NO. 33

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B & B

Your Self Interest

—when rightly considered—never fails to put you in the way of gain—that is, to decide whether doing this or that will pay best—whether buying there or here will get you the nice choice Dry Goods at the least prices. You'd naturally expect us to say this was the best st re to buy at, but when we gather together such large collections of

Fine Dress Goods, Silks and Cold Weather Wraps

as you'll find here this 1896—and submit them all to your self interest for consideration, and only expect your business when you're satisfied you'll actually save money by buying here, you'll soon be convinced that there's an unusual earnestness about merchandising at this store that's bound to interest you—that business is sought not by talk, argument or big store statistics, but by the fairest test, as concerns your self interest, that's possible—and what's more, we're not seeking it that way in vain, as the business doing here now and the goods and prices with which we're after more, will abundantly prove.

And now, this Dry Goods buying time of the year, there's not a thing in this store but what it's to your personal concern to find out about and test as to advantage at the prices.

Hundreds of styles

American Dress Goods

15c to 45c a yard.

More fine choice Novelty Woolens at 50c, 75c, 85c $1.00 than we ever had—and that's the kind most people are buying—widths range from 42 to 54 inches.

Samples of any of these, or of new Black Goods or Silks, sent free if you ask.

The new Catalogue is ready—goes free also—will tell about the

Winter Wraps

—hardly a kind of garment for ladies, misses or children but what's here—the best of the kind to be had—and all bought well and sold at fair small profit prices that are convincing.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas of Junction City, Ill.. was told by her doctors she had consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thomas Eggers, 139 Florida street, San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at Baltzly's drug ssore. Regular size 50c, and $1.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer, and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what what they need. 50 cents per bottle at Baltzly's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

RAILWAY GOLD MEN.

A Number Called on McKinley at Canton.

SPEECH TO C., L. & W. EMPLOYES.

Large Delegations Came From New Jersey and New England—Some Were From Indiana—Others Came From Ohio and Pennsylvania.

CANTON, O., Oct. 27.—The first delegation of the week to greet Major McKinley came from Indiana, and was composed of the Railway Men's Gold Standard clubs of Seymour, North Vernon and Washington, Ind. The party came in a special train of six coaches. The men for the most part were employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwest system. Their spokesman was O. W. Montgomery of Seymour.

While the Indiana people were being addressed a large delegation of employes of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling railroad from the shops, from the docks at Lorain, and from along the line waited in the street at the foot of the hill. This party was introduced by L. H. Eddy, a locomotive engineer, as 800 staunch supporters of the Republican party in the present campaign, representing all branches of railroad work.

While the Ohio railroad men were being addressed the shouts and cheers and the music of the bands with the New Jersey delegation were heard approaching the house. The Ohioans crossed the street to the lawn on the opposite side to make room for the new arrivals and reviewed the magnificent parade, to which Major McKinley bowed his acknowledgements from a table at the front of the yard, the little reviewing stand ordinarily used not having been re-erected. The conspicuous feature of the New Jersey delegation was the splendidly uniformed and drilled marching club, the Freulenheim escort of Newark. The streets were well filled with spectators as this crowd passed and cheer after cheer was given the club. Judge J. B. Gibson of Newark introduced the New Jersey party.

Following the New Jersey delegation came the employes of the Erie railroad from east and west. Three trains were required for their transportation. One from the east, starting at Meadville, Pa., consisted of 13 cars. Two from the west, the first of which started from Chicago, consisted of 14 coaches each. They reached the McKinley home soon after 12 o'clock and so completely filled the yard that it was impossible to reach them from the porch and the speaking was done from the table on the lawn. Major McKinley endeavored to shake hands with all these visitors and the result was one of the greatest jams of the campaign. The delegation was introduced by Locomotive Engineer Meinish of North Judson, Ind.

The next delegation addressed by Major McKinley was composed of 26 representatives of the Railway Men's Non-Partisan Sound Money league of New England in which all branches of railroad work were represented. Major McKinley received the party in his library, where an informal introductory address was made by Alexander Robertson of Boston. The members of the delegation were afterward presented to Mrs. McKinley, and later took a drive about the city. They came in a special car attached to a regular train.

Major McKinley after breakfast attended the funeral services at the residence of his old friend, Hon. William K. Miller, who died Friday night last.

Nearly all of the introductory speeches referred to the coercion charge of Mr. Bryan, and several spokesmen challenged the proof for a single case of coercion. Major McKinley again referred to the charge of forcing employes, saying:

"There are some people who seem to think that the best way to get on in this world is to be againt one another, and that there is natural antagonism between those who employ labor and those who are employed. They are disturbed whenever they discover that the employer of labor and labor itself are on good terms, and whenever that occurs they commence crying coercion. It is not coercion; it is co-operation, the one working with the other for the public good and for their advantages, severally."

This and similar sentences were received with tumultuous applause, cheering and waving of flags.

To the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling delegation Major McKinley said:

You have done me great honor, and the cause which I represent greater honor, in assembling in such large numbers at my house to give assurances of your zeal in the cause of our country. You are here because one week from tomorrow you intend to vote the ballot which you believe better represents your interests and the interests of our country than any other. The ballot is the shield of the citizen against injustice and wrong. It is given to the citizen to correct the mistakes of any governmental policy that have been made. The power is his to inaugurate new policies for the good of the country, and I believe that the men who stand before me, who are entrusted with the care of life and property, such as no other class of workingmen anywhere are entrusted with, can be safely relied upon to guard their own ballot for their country's good and the benefit of their own families and homes.

I believe that they can be trusted to do this without counsel or advice from anybody. Whatever you may wear on the outside of your coats, I bid you vote in accordance with what is on the inside. I bid you vote on Nov. 3 as you think best, when you are within the sacred precincts of your own homes. I believe the Republican party this year stands for what is best in government and for the people. I believe it represents to a greater degree than any other party ever did before in the history of the country the honor and glory of the nation and the integrity and intelligence of American labor. The men who are accustomed to giving heed to danger signals as railroad men, intend to heed the signals of danger pointed out, not by Republicans alone, but by Democrats; not by partisans, but by patriots. I believe they can be trusted to look out for themselves. I make no personal appeal to you. Men are nothing in a great contest like this, but principles and policies are everything.

What you want is prosperity, and you cannot get it if you announce to the world that you propose to repudiate one half of the debts, private and public, of this country. No railroad company can borrow money to make improvements if it is known that the money will be repaid in 52 cent dollars, and no workingman wants to be paid in dollars worth 52 cents each.

One hundred cent dollars are small enough; those who have them wish that there were a greater number of each dollar than 100. The great test of a national policy is the labor of the country. We have been for 33 years, with the exception of the last three years, under a protective policy and under good, safe, sound money, and while the products of labor have been cheapened, labor itself has not been cheapened. Down to 1892, under protection and sound money, while everything else lessened in price, labor more than held its own.

CANTON, O., Oct. 28.—There never was a more inspiring scene than that witnessed on the public square of Canton from 4 to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Thousands of people, including the ladies from Norwalk, many of the visitors from Boston, West Virginia and Maryland and Cleveland, gathered in front of the handsome courthouse on the bread public square and sang patriotic melodies, interspersed with music by the bands of music, frequent cheers and the waving of flags, banners and campaign parasols with which the women's delegation was supplied. "America," "Yankee Doodle," the "Star Spangled Banner" quickly followed one another. Nor was "Dixie," or "Maryland, My Maryland," forgotten. Both were sung as lustily and patriotically as was "John Brown's Body" and "Marching Through Georgia." The affair was entirely impromptu, and ended at 5 o'clock with "Home, Sweet Home," from both band and the vast audience which had gathered first as spectators then as participators in that great patriotic concert.

The demonstration was full of beauties and features. It was notable for a large crowd. It was notable for the wide range of territory represented by the visiting delegations. It was notable for the varied interests of the people who came.

The demonstration began in earnest at noon with the arrival of a party representing three states and it continued till dark. All that time the McKinley residence was surrounded by an interested crowd shouting and cheering for the nominee and applauding the splendid delegations which marched up the street. All that time the air was filled with the music of bands and at no time was the street leading to the McKinley home without a line of men and women, either marching or waiting orders to march.

In the first party were 16 coach loads, coming from Eastern West Virginia, Western Maryland and Martins Ferry, O., the latter delegation being composed of women coming with greetings for Mrs. McKinley. Employes of three large Cleveland manufacturing concerns were next upon the scene and when they gave way it was to make room for more Ohio people, men and women from Mingo Junction, O., the employes of a large iron and steel plant and their wives and friends.

After these came the New England delegation under the banners of the New England Sound Money club. This party occupied a special train of six sleepers and two dining cars and was on the way from 2 o'clock Monday afternoon till 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The party came largely from Boston, but a number of other New England towns were represented. It was composed of former Democrats as well as Republicans and one of the men presented to Major McKinley was introduced as one who had for over 50 years voted nothing but the Democratic ticket, but who this year will vote for McKinley and Hobart.

The visitors were introduced by Frank W. Rollins, ex-president of the New Hampshire senate. Many relics and mementos of the visit were brought for Mrs. McKinley from Boston, from New Bedford and from historic Salem, including whale's teeth, twigs from a tree planted by Governor Endicott in 1628 and a gold witch spoon. The party remained in Canton till 6 o'clock and then went to Cleveland, where a stop of two hours was made, and from there it went to Niagara Falls for a short stop, the schedule being to reach Boston at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening.

No prettier sight had been witnessed in the whole campaign than the reception of the McKinley club of Norwalk, O. This club of 300 members is splendidly organized and drilled and when on parade carries campaign umbrellas on whisch portraits of McKinley and Hobart are conspicuous. They were commanded by a chief marshal, Mrs. A. T. Bloxham, and their evolutions may well attract the envy of voting clubs. A reception committee of Canton ladies met the visitors at the station, and together with the Canton troop of horsemen escorted them to the McKinley home, where Mrs. William R. Day and Mrs. George B. Frease introduced respectively Mrs. L. C. Laylin, who made the introductory address, and Mrs. George Titus, who presented a large cluster of chrysanthemums to Mrs. McKinley. The latter, owing to illness, could not receive the visitors. The major's mother and sister, Miss Helen McKinley, however, were at the house and extended most cordial welcome to the callers. When Major McKinley concluded his address, to the accompaniment of the Norwalk band, the women united in singing a campaign song to the tune of "Red, White and Blue," waving their handkerchiefs all the while and producing a most striking effect.

Then came a visit of five or six carloads of insurance men from Cleveland who were introduced to Major McKinley by A. R. Manning.

To the Ladies' McKinley club of Norwalk Major McKinley said:

It gives me sincere pleasure to receive this visit from the women of Norwalk, made to Mrs. McKinley and myself. She very deeply regrets that by reason of illness she is denied the pleasure and honor of receiving you personally and bids me say that she appreciates most highly the compliment and honor of this call. It is a good omen when the women of the country manifest an interest in public affairs. That they should have and show a deep concern is not at all surprising or unnatural, for none can be affected more than they. They profit by good laws and suffer from bad laws quite as much as men. Every interest which they have is in favor of good government, good morals, clean politics and wise legislation.

The interest that they are exhibiting in the rightful settlement of the public questions at this time cannot but be helpful and their influence elevating and inspiring. They have been effective for good since the world began. They exalt every cause they touch and never can be enlisted for the wrong. It will not be forgotten that "the hand that rocks the cradle writes the songs for the millions," and in some of our states wields the ballot. The voice that sings the lullaby, the sweetest song of all, entrances the world with dearest notes and speaks with mighty eloquence and always for the right. The head that plans for the family is never too much occupied to embrace the cause of country. The hand that made bandages for the country's soldiers will never cast a ballot against the country's honor or the American home. It is incapable of striking a blow against country and will never cast a ballot except for the country's glory.

I congratulate you upon what woman has done in the past for humanity, morality and civilization; and I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart upon the wider opportunities that are before you for still greater usefulness in all that helps mankind, blesses the race and elevates the country. In closing a sanitary fair in Washington, Mr. Lincoln on March 18, 1864, said: "I am not accustomed to the use of language of eulogy. I have never studied the art of paying compliments to women, but I must say that if all that has been said by orators and poets, in praise of women, was applied to the women of America it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war." I will close, by saying as Mr. Lincoln closed by saying, God bless the women of America. [Great applause and waving of handkerchiefs.]

LABOR LEADERS EXPLAIN.

Arthur, Sargent and Arnold Opposed to to Free Silver.

PEORIA, Ills., Oct. 28.—P. M. Arthur, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; F. P. Sargent, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and F. W. Arnold, grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, have issued the following, addressed to the workingmen of the United States:

"To refute a false statement as we sincerely believe it to be, and correct an impression that our friends and acquaintances may have formed concerning our signatures to a campaign document going the rounds of the press and circulated broadcast on the streets, entitled 'Proclamation,' in which we are made to appear that we are in favor of free silver at any ratio and substantially the establishment of two standards of money contradictory as the terms may be, we wish to be recorded by all who are interested in our position, as being emphatically and unequivocally against any such measures, but are for the sound money plank promulgated by the Republican convention at St. Louis.

"Our signatures were obtained nearly three years ago to a document pretending to be a 'memorial' to congress, then in session, which in our belief and memory was a much milder paper than in the 'proclamation' referred to. And no matter what our opinions may have been on the money question at the time of our signing the memorial nearly three years ago, we have learned enough since on the subject to warrant us in denouncing the attempt at free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, beheving it to be directly against the interests of labor and also beheving that under a condition of free coinage this country will be subjected to one of the most frightful panics that any country in this world has ever seen. Our belief in this statement is strengthened by an admission made by William J. Bryan, candidate for president, in a recent speech in the northwest wherein he is reported to have said that he thought that a free silver condition would bring, for the present, stagnation and panic, but from which, in four years, we would recover.

"We don't believe that this country can stand any additional four years of misery and distress and are therefore opposed to the sentiments contained in the aforesaid 'proclamation.'"

WORRIED OVER THE ELECTION.

The Pope Opposed to Bishops Participating In Politics.

ROME, Oct. 28.—The presidential election in the United States is the absorbing topic at the vatican, the explanation being the strides which Catholicism has made in America, which is now one of the church's largest sources of income. It is recognized that the standing danger to Romanism in the United States is the independence of the American bishops, noticeable since the time Pius IX.

Pope Leo charged Mgr. Satolli with the duty of intimating to the bishops in unmistakable language the limits of their powers, and the result was something like a split, which it took Mgr. Satolli two years to heal. But his mission had good results.

The vatican does not desire its representatives in America to take an active part in the campaign, fearing a new division in the ranks and apprehending at the same time that some of the more impetuous bishops might break out. This feeling of uneasiness at the vatican will not disappear until after the election.

ENCOURAGING NEWS.

Chairman Hanna Gives Out Figures on Doubtful States.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Mark A. Hanna has received the final reports of the chairmen of the state committees of Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Michigan and Tennessee. All the state chairmen claimed that their states were safely for McKinley, although the telegrams received by Mr. Campau, of the Democratic national committee, placed all of these states in the silver column. According to the reports in Mr. Hanna's keeping, the five states named will go for McKinley by the following pluralities:

Iowa, 50,000; Kentucky, 15,000 to 20,000; Minnesota, 20,000 to 40,000; Michigan, 15,000; Tennessee, 15,000.

BIG NAVAL FLEET.

Secretary Herbert to Order Important Evolutions.

ADMIRAL BUNCE TO COMMAND.

The Most Formidable Squadron Under One Command Since the War to Be Assembled In American Waters—Great Manoeuvres and Drills to Occur.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—It is understood to be the intention of Secretary Herbert to have the North Atlantic squadron undertake a more extensive series of manœuvres and drills that have yet been attempted as soon as the ships can be made ready, under the

THE CRUISER BROOKLYN.

direction of Admiral Bunce. The experience gained in the evolutions of the past summer and this fall have resulted so satisfactorily in the education of officers and men in the handling in combination of warships that the department feels justified in putting them to still greater tasks and unless there is a change in the program, and it should be abandoned from a fear of a misunderstanding of the purpose, which is in no sense warlike, the coming winter will see the assemblage of the largest and most formidable squadron, which has been under one command in American waters since the war.

The word has gone out to push steadily the work of completing all the ships which can be ready within a reasonable time, and as many vessels will be put in commission as can be manned. The North Atlantic squadron will be reinforced by the addition of such powerful craft as the monitor Puritan and the armored cruiser Brooklyn. It was intended to put the Newark out of commission, but orders have gone out to have her repaired at Norfolk within 30 days without laying up the ship, which will then be attached to the squadron.

The cruiser New York is the flagship of the squadron.

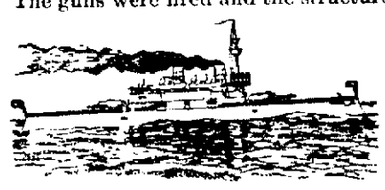
A FINE BATTLESHIP.

Report of the Trial Trip of the New Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The naval inspection board, through Commodore Dewey, its chief, has made its report to the navy department upon the recent two-day sea trial of the battleship Massachusetts, off the Chesapeake capes.

The board finds that in hull and machinery and all essential parts, the ship shows no defects in material or workmanship. Under full power natural draft she made 12.9 knots, with 5,043 horse power, and the engines ran smoothly and gave no trouble.

The guns were fired and the structure



BATTLESHIP MASSACHUSETTS.

of the ship showed ample strength. In a moderate swell the vessel rolled and pitched easily, showing good qualities as a sea boat and as a gun platform.

M. E. BISHOPS' CONFERENCE.

The Annual Meeting Convened In Pittsburg Today.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 28.—The annual conference of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church convened here today.

The bishops in attendance are Bishops Merritt, Foss, Andrews, Warren, Hurst, Ninde, Vincent, Mallalieu, Waldes, Fowler, Fitzgerald, Newman, McCabe, Cranston and Bowman. Bishop Thoburn of India and Bishop Hartzell of Africa will be here for consultation. The absentees are: Bishop

BISHOP CRANSTON.

Joyce, who is at present in India, Bishop Goodsell, who is in Europe, and Bishop Foster, who, owing to his advanced age, does not feel equal to the work of attending the meeting.

The work of the meeting will consist principally in reviewing the work of the fall conferences, fixing the date of the spring conferences and assigning the bishops. The bishops will be here over two Sundays, and will be heard in many of the local pulpits.

The Weather.

Showers this evening or night; fresh to brisk southerly winds; warmer in Pennsylvania and in Eastern Ohio.

CAN MAKE POLITICAL SPEECHES

But United States Attorneys Are Not Allowed to Be Candidates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—It is learned by inquiry at the department of justice that no attempt has been made by the attorney general to prevent United States attorneys from making political speeches during the present campaign, although a number of such officers have been speaking on both sides of the money question.

While the attorney general would prefer that such officers should not make speeches, he resolved early in the campaign, and so advised a number of them who inquired, that no official complaint would be made, provided public business should not be neglected and the speaking should be in the officer's neighborhood, where he would not be out of reach, but it should not be carried to such an extent as to be thought to intertere with the discharge of duty and also should be confined to a decorous discussion of the questions at issue.

The department also forbids its officers to become candidates for office or take part in the management of campaigns.

TRIED TO ROB A BANK.

Armed Men Pursuing Bandits In the Vicinity of Oil City.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 28.—An attempt has been made to rob the Farmers' bank at Townville. The marauders were discovered working in the bank by Mrs. Nason, who lives across the street.

When disturbed the robbers mounted horses and rode off in the direction of Oil City, with a posse of armed citizens in close pursuit. Titusville, Meadville, Corry and other surrounding towns were immediately wired to be on the outlook, but up to noon no clew had been found.

An examination of the bank shows that the robbers had made careful preparations for a complete job, but they were hunted out before they had cracked the safe.

Run on a Sub-Treasury.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The subtreasury has just pulled through a serious run, which threatened to annihilate its gold reserve and leave it without a dollar, with which to redeem the perfect avalanche of greenbacks that poured in over the counter. Timely aid came from Chicago and other sources, and when the outpouring of gold finally stopped the $12,000,000 of a few months ago, despite the frequent additions that have been made during that period, was reduced to a bare $4,000,000.

Japan and Russia Will Help.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—It is stated by officials that the United States will have the co-operation and support of both Russia and Japan in the approaching issue over establishing adequate protection for the fur seals of the North Pacific ocean. The question is about to be brought forward, as two commissions, one American and one British have returned after an investigation of the conditions in Bering sea.

Columbine a National Flower.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Massachusetts delegates to the national flower convention, which was held at Asheville, N. C., last week, have returned. They state that it was clearly the sense of the convention that the columbine (aquilegi), known sometimes as wild honeysuckle, is the only flower which meets the requirements for a national emblem.

Won't Let the Populist Withdraw.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 28.—The supreme court has sustained the secretary of state, who refused to allow William F. Barr, the only Populist presidential elector on the state ticket, to withdraw, his application having been made too late.

Was Mrs. Postel Poisoned?

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28.—The body of Mrs. Postel, who died recently at Chester, Pa., and was buried in this city, has been exhumed, to determine whether or not the woman was poisoned.

JOSEPH B. SUMMER.

A Sketch of the Republican Nominee for the Office of County Commissioner.

Among the Republicans to be voted for next week for county office, no man stands higher among his fellow citizens than the subject of this sketch, Mr. Joseph P. Summer, candidate for county commissioner. He is a resident of North Industry, where he owns property and presides over a home brightened by a wife and three children. Mr. Summer has lived in this vicinity the greater portion of his life. He is a man of intelligence and gentlemanly bearing and has had that experience in general business affairs which is so necessary to the proper administration of county business. No man in Stark county is better equipped for the office than Mr. Summer. He is honest, broad-minded and possesses sound judgment on matters of business. He is popular among all classes of people, and if elected next week, as he surely will be, he will, beyond all doubt, prove to be one of the best commissioners the county ever had.

For a number of years Mr. Summer was a school teacher, and when he ran for the nomination at the primary, he received 80 out of 90 votes in his home precinct. After giving up school teaching Mr. Summer took up commercial pursuits and has gained an enviable reputation for honest dealing and fair treatment.

"I was troubled with that dreadful disease called dropsy; swollen from head to foot. Burdock Blood Bitters has completely cured me. It is a most wonderful medicine." Joseph Herick, Linwood, Ont.

Card of Thanks.

We kindly and sincerely thank the friends and neighbors during our bereavement for their kindness in assisting us during the illness, death and burial of our child.

Yours sincerely,
MR. AND MRS. F. Y. ERB.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

JUDGE DAY'S ADDRESS.

He Speaks to a Large Opera House Audience.

SCENES UPON THE STREET.

Hundreds Turned Away From the Opera House, Unable to Get in—Judge Day's Clear and Interesting Outline of the Great Issues of the Hour.

There was no lack of enthusiasm among the Republican hosts Saturday evening. It seemed as though the entire town had turned out to welcome Judge Wm. R. Day, of Canton, who spoke at Bucher's opera house. The streets on both sides were hopelessly blockaded with people at times, and those who did not possess horns or other noise making devices used their lungs to good advantage.

The parade was composed of a company of horsemen under Capt. Frank Shallenberger, the Young Men's Sound Money Marching Club, the Young Colored Men's Marching Club, several drum corps and many other people in citizen's dress. As the column moved eastward on Main street each section was heartily and separately cheered by the crowd. As it ascended East Main street hill the orderly movements being just discernible through the glare of red fire on either side, the scene was inspiring and the crowd cheered all the more vigorously.

The Massillon marching clubs are among the best drilled and disciplined in the state. They move with the ease and concertedness of military organizations and their maneuvers are executed as skillfully.

At Bucher's opera house there was but little vacant space left and to the immense audience Judge Day, in part, said, after music by the McKinley Glee Club and on appropriate introduction by ex-Senator S. A. Conrad:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: If I may judge by the enthusiasm manifested here tonight, the citizens of Massillon have lost none of their interest in the Republican cause, and here, where Republicanism has found many of its stanchest supporters and firmest friends, they are still to be found loyal and true to the principles of the party Ladies and gentlemen, I shall not detain you to discuss at any length one of the great issues of this campaign, for I am going to agree with the Democratic platform this fall that on one issue there is nss in discussion. In so many things we have occasion for discussion with Mr. Bryan in this canvass, that I assume the privilege to say with him in the beginning that there is no use in discussing before the American people the question of a protective tariff. We know, with the experience of the past our years behind us, we have no longer to talk upon that question. Every branch of industry, every farmer, every manufacturer and business man has had a practical demonstration of free trade, and he no longer has any patience to hear it discussed. It is settled and has long been settled. It was settled in the American workshops, on the American farms, in the American mines and before the American firesides It was decreed before a political convention assembled, before any delegations got together in any of the great conventions, that the standard bearer of the Republican party this year, was to be a man whose name is everywhere associated with protective tariff for American industries, a man whose whole life work has been spent in advocating that great doctrine, the American people declared that that standard bearer should be William McKinley. On that question his name and his career are all the discussion that the American people need.

"There come to us this fall the same gentlemen who invited us to the feast of free trade four years ago. They come to us this year and say, 'We admit we were mistaken; we admit we gave the wrong prescription, but we have now a safe remedy and cure for all ills. Take the medicine labeled Free Silver and you will be a prosperous and happy people again.' Their proposition is that the American people trade that which they have for that which these people recommend They propose that the present financial system of the United States be replaced by the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1

"Now there is a great deal of talk about the Republican party being 'gold bugs' and Wall street people. All that the Republican party on the financial issue stands for is this: The maintenance of the present financial system, which keeps at an absolute parity all of our money; that every dollar issued by the United States government, that every dollar that goes into circulation among the American people, shall be absolutely equal in debt paying power, in legal tender quality, in purchasing power with every other dollar This is the system we have, and this is the system we propose to maintain

"That is the system they ask us to abandon, and that is all there is to the gold standard. Now, my fellow citizens, although they say we are wedded to the gold standard, we are no more wedded to the gold standard than to any other, but every dollar must be as good as every other, and the American dollar must be the best known to the civilized world. That is the position of the Republican party, and we wish to maintain it until by international agreement all the nations of the earth will be brought up to one standard and measure of value

"The Democratic party says now let us have free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and at no other ratio. That is the proposition they make to the American people. It is admitted on all hands that that is not a fair ratio 1 is admitted on all hands that that is not the true and relative value of these coins There is no contention that silver is worth in the markets any such ratio as that. It is admitted at every hand that in all the markets of the world silver is worth practically at the ratio of 32 to 1, instead of 16 to 1 And yet these gentlemen insist that silver should be coined at twice its value, that they shall have the government of the United States open its mints and that those who are fortunate enough to own silver bullion can take it there and the United States will stamp all the bullion at twice its value.

"Will that give us a fair monetary system? Is it to follow out any plan ever proposed by any civilized nation? Is it a plan in operation in any civilized nation on earth today? The proposition is that no matter what silver is worth it shall be coined for the silver bullion owners alone, at the ratio of 16 to 1. An unfair advantage given to that particular commodity and extended to the owners of no other commodity on earth, nor even the commodities raised in this country. Now, what will be the effect of this, and what have the American people heretofore done in this regard?

"Why, if you will search history—I have not the time to read the oft repeated tale of the history of this country—but I want to say this, the American government has never undertaken to coin silver when the mints were open to free coinage of silver upon private contract for the benefit of the individual owners of bullion, except they did everything they could to ascertain the true, fair market value of these two metals, and to coin silver and to coin gold for what they were worth

"Nobody with gold has the privilege of taking it to the mints and have it coined for twice what it is worth. Nobody ever designed this in the early history of the government for silver. When in starting out with a new government in the attempt to coin silver the first thing the fathers did was to undertake to find out, if they possibly could, what was the true market ratio between these two precious metals and appointed Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, representatives of those oppressing schools of politics, to investigate and learn what the fair market value of these metals were, and, after searching the markets of the world and taking from these investigations, they reported that 15 to 1 was a fair ratio, and on that basis we opened the mints of the United States for the coinage of silver at 15 to 1.

"In 1834 the fathers again undertook to establish a fairer ratio and established a ratio of 16 to 1. Then they undervalued silver and what was the effect? The effect of undervaluing silver was that it was exported.

"Ever since 1834 down to the present time we have been practically on the gold standard basis. At least 90 per cent., and I have seen it stated 95 per cent., of the transactions of the world are done with checks and with credit. What is the trouble with the country today? It is not so much the disappearance of gold and silver as it is the disappearance of creditors. Now, what ails the American people more than anything else is a want of confidence, first in the government, and second in ourselves. And this fall we will endeavor to restore by the election of William McKinley the confidence which we had and lost. When that is restored enough money will appear in this country to transact all the business of the country.

"The old ship of state has ridden out many storms, but her timbers are still sound and she is not to be wrecked on the rock of repudiation, and she is not to be stranded on the sands of dishonor. No, with a new captain, she shall sail into ports and harbors of great prosperity, of greater prosperity than we have ever seen yet, if we are but faithful to our trust. We expect this country will answer on November 3 as she never answered before, and that Ohio will be in the van of that great triumph, and especially the county of Molly Stark, with such a magnificent majority as she never gave to man. We expect the citizens of Massillon to do their part in this victory. Let us now, my fellow citizens, all act together, leaving nothing to be undone to insure a great triumph for these great principles, in which we all so loyally believe."

OHIO NEWS NOTES.

Items That Occupy Place in "The Independent's" Exchange.

Mahlon W. Barnes, a prominent attorney of Iron City, committed suicide at Hubbard, O, by taking strychnine and cocaine, two empty bottles of the drugs being found in his room at the hotel.

During a Democratic rally at New Corwin, Highland county, a 17 year old boy was fatally injured by the bursting of a cannon, his skull being fractured and one side of his face entirely torn away. A man standing near by had his arm so badly mangled that amputation was necessary.

A bad accident recently occurred at Harrietsville, O. A large crowd was gathered around a sawmill recently located there, and everything was in motion, when the boiler burst, fatally injuring Simon Spangler, the engineer. Particles of the machinery were blown to a great distance

Charles Newman, of Columbus, who has been suffering with typhoid fever or several weeks, jumped from a window while in a delirium of fever, and ran down the street Clad only in his night clothes, he dodged here and there, evading his pursuers, and hid for almost an hour before he was caught He is expected to die at any moment from the effects of this exposure

Two men were killed at Dayton last Thursday. One was Henry Springmeir, aged 63, of the National Military Home. He fell beneath the wheels of a railroad train, and was ground to pieces The other was Uriah Weaver, aged 50, for 15 years a foreman in the Panhandle yards. His foot was caught in a frog between the tracks, and he was run down and instantly killed.

Oscar Aumiller, of Orbiston, fired in the direction of his hen house to frighten as he supposed some animal prowling there, The bullet brought down a neighbor The neighbor, it is reported, is deeply injured as to his feelings, but is otherwise not seriously hurt.

Wm Russell, a teacher in Perry township, Columbiana county, stumbled and fell on his way to school. He bit off an inch at the end of his tongue completely severing it.

HIS RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

Officer Binns, of the U. S. Infantry Thinks Strange Things.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 —[By Associated Press]—The resignation of Jas. R. Binns, of the Second Infantry, has been accepted. The officer stated that he believed that there would be a collision between the people and the United States army after election, and he could not serve against the people.

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

ICEHOUSE COLD STORAGE.

Description of an Ohio Structure That Has Given Satisfaction.

A Pennsylvanian applied to Rural New Yorker for directions for building a cheap icehouse to hold 14 two horse loads and have a room 5½ feet high and 8 feet square below the ice for milk and butter—in fact, a cold storage room. His request was referred to W. W. Farnsworth of Ohio, who a year ago built a fruithouse with a cold storage cellar that he considers a success. It was built on the same principle as the one at the experiment station at Wooster, O., that has proved a success for several years. To build to meet the requirements of the Pennsylvanian Mr. Farnsworth writes:

I would excavate three to four feet (drainage permitting) and use the earth thus obtained to bank up to the top of the wall, which I would make at least 6 or 6½ feet. I would build a stone wall (mine is of broken stone and lime and cement mortar filled into molds), about a foot thick. If a perfect cold storage is desired for keeping fruit, meat, etc., I would set up 2 by 4 studding against the inside of the wall and cover them with building paper and matched ceiling, thus creating an air chamber. Probably this will not be required for milk and butter.

I would construct the cellar bottom of broken stones and cement, about six inches thick. The door should be on the outside, north side preferred, and should be very tight fitting. On top of the wall place joists strong enough to support the ice and cover with two inch plank, leaving a space of four inches around the outside to allow a circulation from the icehouse downward into the cellar. Upon this floor place galvanized iron for the ice to rest upon, leaving a few inch strips of wood upon it to prevent the ice injuring the iron when the house is being filled. Turn up the iron three or four inches around the edge to hold the water from melting ice, and have an opening at one corner, which should be a little lower than the others to drain it off. The remainder of the upper part of the building should be built like an ordinary icehouse.

The ice is put in in the ordinary manner, except that the sawdust is placed around the outside, and an air space of four to six inches is left. This comes directly over the opening in the cellar floor and allows the air to become cooled by direct contact with the ice. Being heavier than the air beneath, it descends, and the warmer air from below ascends, to be cooled in turn without any elaborate or patent system of flues, ventilators, etc. The ice will waste more rapidly than when protected on the sides, and one will need to provide a somewhat larger quantity to allow therefor. Have as few outside windows to the cellar as possible and protect by double sash and shutters. I do not believe that it will be necessary or advisable to have ice around the sides of the cellar. This is the general principle of my cold storage fruithouse. The details can be varied to suit circumstances, tools and pocketbooks.

Peach Trees In Oklahoma.

The vigor of growth exhibited by peach trees in Oklahoma is a cause of surprise to every one. Here is a letter about it written to American Gardening:

Of trees native to the territory, the elm, cottonwood and jack oak are the most common. These are for the most part found along the streams, and all present a more or less dwarfed appearance away from such places. Ordinary shade trees do not seem to do well and require much care and cultivation to get a decent sort of growth. Peach trees given the same treatment flourish and thrive and exhibit the vitality of locust sprouts on the rocky hills of the east. How long this state of affairs will continue is a question. Disease is already beginning to encroach upon the orchards, the peach rosette having made its appearance in some localities. Upward of 1,000,000 peach trees have been planted since opening day, in 1889, and while the distance to large markets is against the growers fair returns are realized.

A New Butter Package.

The Australasian reports a new butter package, which is said to do away with the necessity for cold storage of butter. The butter is first packed in a box made of ordinary glass, the corners being fastened with gummed paper. A layer of plaster of paris about one inch thick is placed over the glass box, and the brick is then wrapped in a paper specially prepared for the purpose. As the gypsum is a nonconductor of heat, it is claimed that the butter so packed is not injured by any changes of temperature. Butter packed in this manner in Melbourne was sent to South Africa, about 700, miles, and arrived in the same condition as when shipped. The cost of this method of packing is said not to exceed 2 cents per pound of butter. The butter is sent as common freight, which results in a great saving of expense.

Boxes of 200 pounds capacity are made for large creameries.

Sweet Cider.

Those who prefer sweet cider resort to various methods for arresting fermentation, such as putting a handful of powdered clay into each barrel, or two or three pounds of well burned charcoal, or a little mustard seed, about a gill to each barrel. Others allow the cider to work until it has reached the state most desirable to the taste, then add 1½ tumblers grated horseradish to each barrel and shake up well. This arrests further fermentation, says a writer in Farm and Fireside.

THE SHORT GRASS COUNTRY

Its Climatic Peculiarities, Natural Vegetation and Needs—Corn Fails to Thrive.

"The corn crop has failed again in the 'short grass country,' or at least in this portion of it," writes a correspondent of Kansas Farmer from Palisade, Neb. He tells how year after year men strain every nerve to put in a large acreage of corn, neglecting often everything else. They spend almost their whole strength all spring and early summer on the cornfield, and then are rewarded with little more than dry stalks. The only lesson they seem to learn is that they must increase their acreage next year. They have been brought up to raise corn, and they must follow that pursuit. The following is also gleaned from this letter just quoted from:

People are now speaking of this country as a stock or cattle country. Some of them, however, mean a cowboy country, with a sort of nomadic or semi-nomadic population, where large herds of cattle roam over free range, about one animal to 15 acres. It is, however, too good a country for that—too many things will grow here. We ought to learn after awhile that the "short grass country" is different in its climatic peculiarities from any other portion of North America. It has a different natural vegetation, and it may reasonably be expected to require a different kind of crop. We have the buffalo grasses, upon which in the winter of 1894 horses and cattle lived without a pound of grain or a mouthful of hay and were in good condition in the spring—in better trim, in fact, than stock that was sent away to be wintered.

There seems to be no difficulty in raising an abundance of forage when a reasonable attempt is made. Broadcast sorghum, if sown in time, yields an immense burden of fodder; so, also, does Kaffir corn. And a farmer who put in three acres of it last year told me that he never had so much and so good fodder on the same amount of ground. I fear, however, that the Kaffir corn requires too long a season to be reliable in maturing seed in this latitude. Perhaps an early variety may yet be found which will correspond to the Early Amber among the sorghums.

The great need now is some grain that will take the place of corn and oats. In the great sorghum durra family there surely ought to be one somewhere that will answer the purpose. Corn is evidently not king in the "short grass country," and the sooner people discover that fact the better it will be for them.

Durability of Shingles.

There are said to be Michigan white cedar shingles now doing good service on roofs in that state that have been in full exposure and wear for over 75 years. In calling attention to the foregoing the New York Sun says:

It is thus seen that climate affects the durability of shingles, and the fact that white cedar is the natural product of Michigan and red cedar of the Pacific coast is held to be proof that the red cedar is naturally adapted for use on the Pacific coast and the white for use in such sections as the middle and northwestern states, etc. A peculiar objection is brought against the red cedar by some—namely, that there exists in that wood an acid which is, in the climate of certain sections, so acted upon by water as to corrode rapidly the nails with which the shingles are fastened on to roofs, the rust extending to the wood around the nails, and soon causing a leaky roof, this action explaining the holes so often to be seen around the nails in red cedar roofs. Another point offered for consideration in this connection is the fact, as stated, that a shingle is ruined by kiln drying, and that no kiln dried lumber can be regarded as of equal value for outside work to that which is air dried.

Icehouse Without Sawdust.

The essentials of a house to keep ice are protection from air, thorough drainage, that the water may not stand in the bottom of the house, and thorough ventilation above, so that the hot air may not accumulate. It is of great advantage if the icehouse can be built in the shade of trees to protect it from the direct rays of the sun. The larger the quantity of ice put together the better it will keep. The blocks should be sawed square and of uniform size and closely packed together. With a large quantity of ice, and in the absence of sawdust, a Prairie Farmer correspondent tells that hay is a good substitute, but great pains should be taken to see that the space around the outside is so closely packed that no air will be admitted and the top thoroughly covered. If the hay on top of the ice gets saturated with water and begins to heat in summer, it would be wise to remove part of it and replace with dry hay. Soft hay from second cutting is the best for this purpose.

Here and There.

The advice is given in the Iowa Register not to sow alfalfa in the orchard.

The fifth national irrigation congress will be held at Phenix, A. T., Dec. 15, 16 and 17.

American Agriculturist reports that nine out of every ten farms in Utah are owned free of debt and are cultivated by their owners.

In feeding well cured, long fodder the waste is one-third, and this is largely reduced by shredding, and what there is makes excellent bedding.

Animals to be wintered over should be kept in a good condition now.

Store up the feed in convenient places for feeding out this winter.

Better haul in and rick up the greater part of the corn fodder convenient to the feed lots than to let it remain out in the fields exposed to all kinds of weather.

The report comes that farmers and ranchmen as a rule are well satisfied with the yield of hay throughout the Pacific coast states and the Rocky mountain districts.

New York Boys.

"Mister, won't yer give us er lift?"

The speaker was a boy of 10, with an expression of weariness on his face. The one spoken to was a youth of about 22, with a shade of a mustache. The object referred to was a bag about three feet high, which seemed to be filled with some heavy material.

"Certainly, my boy," replied the youth, "I'll help you on with it."

True to his word, he grabbed the bag around the center and proceeded to lift it on to the boy's shoulder. Suddenly unearthly yells and shrieks came from within, and the object, whatever it was, began to kick with such force that the youth dropped the bag and proceeded to hold his hands to his stomach as if in great pain.

The boy and several bystanders were shaking with laughter. A moment later the top of the bag opened, and a lad of 8 scampered away as fast as he could run.

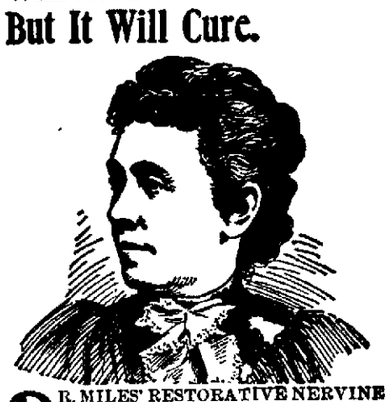
"Fooled!" yelled all the boys at the youth as they scampered after the youngster.

That is what they call the "bag game." It is something new, and it originated on the east side, but who invented it no one knows. The idea simply is to get a ferocious youngster to enter the bag and then have some unsuspicious person lift it. The yells and shrieks and kicks will not fail to upset his mental and perhaps physical equilibrium, and the youngsters will have a great laugh as a result—New York Herald.

Factory Started by Strikers

ALBI, France, Oct. 26 —Great festivities attended the opening Saturday of the co-operative glass factory, which has been put up by the former strikers of the Carmaux Glass works

Will Not Perform Miracles But It Will Cure.



DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE cures nervous prostration. Not miraculously, but scientifically, by first removing the germs of disease, and then supplying healthy nerve food, increasing the appetite, helping digestion and strengthening the entire system. Desperate cases require prolonged treatment as shown by that of Mrs. M. B. Reed, of Delta, Iowa, who writes: "As the result of a lightning stroke, the physicians said I had a light stroke of paralysis, my limbs would all draw up I would have throbbings in my chest that seemed unendurable. For three months I could not sleep and for three weeks did not close my eyes. I prayed for sleep, and felt that if relief did not come I would be dead or insane. I took Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and the second night slept two hours and from that time on my health improved; slowly at first, but steadily and surely. I took in all 40 bottles, and I cannot express how grateful I am, for I am now perfectly well, and have taken no medicine for over four months." Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by druggists on guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded.

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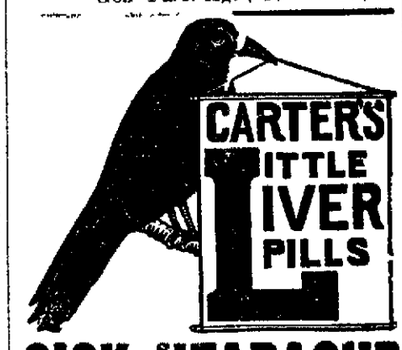

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If you seek for a reason for the unquestionable popularity of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer, you learn that it is due wholly to the merit of the preparation in making sick nerves strong and vigorous and through them the organs active and healthy.

It has reached the pinnacle of success in the science of medicine and is without a rival. This fact is proven by the thousands who have regained health by it after thorough tests, and failures of other Nervines, Compounds and Sarsaparillas

No claim is made for Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer that is not accompanied by convincing evidence In this case Geo. S. Beck, River Styx, O., furnishes the proof. He says: "Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer is certainly a wonderful remedy. Less than one bottle cured my wife of sleeplessness and nervousness of a very serious nature. I, myself, had a very uncomfortable time from the effect of LaGrippe, which was aggravating nervous trouble. Sometimes I felt as if I would rather be dead than alive to endure it. One bottle of Dr Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer cured me and I gained twenty five pounds in a very short time. I could add several pages to this stating the merits of the remedy from my own observation. I would not be without it in my house if possible to get it."

It is a specific for sick nerves.

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CAYLOR'S BALL GOSSIP

How the Baltimores Won the Championship and the Cup.

A MERE MATTER OF PITCHING.

Cleveland Overworked Young and Cuppy. Baltimore Reserved Strength For the Cup Games—Corbett Has Won His Spurs—The Good Work of Terry.

There is no spot or blemish upon the Baltimore club's title to the championship of the National league this year. Last season and in 1894 the glory of the club's claims to the pennant was dimmed by its defeats in the Temple cup series. These two defeats came right at the close of the respective seasons, and were so decisive that they dazed the friends of the champions. In nine of these Temple cup games against the New York and Cleveland teams the Baltimores had won only once. It is not strange, therefore, that the effect should be a morose or sullen feeling in Baltimore following closely up-

W. H. TERRY.

on the exultation of pennant victors, and in other sections an occasional suspicion that the best club did not win the championship after all.

This year no such after dissatisfaction can arise. The champions also won the cup, and in a way as decisive as they lost it in the previous two years. Stranger yet, they won it from the same team which whipped them so soundly in the series of 1895, the Clevelands. Last season the Clevelands won four of the five games. This year the Baltimores reversed the order and whipped their old time foe four times "hand running." More of the glorious uncertainties of the game! How is it to be explained? A matter of pitching. True, Cleveland had the same pitchers in this series that were so effective in the series last October. But, then, they had time to be groomed for the special games. This year, in order to get second place and so become one of the Temple cup parties, Captain Tebeau was compelled to overwork Young and Cuppy right up to the end of the championship season. The result was almost a breakdown, and the two great twirlers were not in condition. On the other hand, the Baltimores used neither McMahon, Esper nor Hemming this year—three of the pitchers who took part in last year's series. They had Hoffer, Corbett and Pond, all of whom were most successful.

Nothing has produced greater proofs of the absolute honesty and "squareness" of the national game than these three cup series. Under the rules accompanying the gift each series must consist of not more than seven games, but the series must end as soon as one of the two teams wins four games. Now, considering the fact that the players divide the net receipts no greater temptation could be held out for hypodroming so as to get in the entire series. But out of a possible 21 games in the three years only 13 were necessary to decide the contests. The New Yorks made it four straight in 1894, whereas the other three games would have given each player $500 more money had they been played. The Clevelands won four of the first five played last year, and the Baltimores won four times without a break this year, thereby cutting the series short more than 40 per cent.

The most prominent feature of this last Temple cup series is the confirmatory work done by Jim Corbett's younger brother, Joe. He pitched in two of the four games and had the Cleveland batsmen at his mercy. During the last week of the championship season young Corbett held the heavy batsmen of the New York team down to three hits at the Polo grounds. Prior to that time Manager Hanlon had not the courage to put the young man in during an entire game. In those three games, however, young Corbett won his spurs, and he is now rated as one of the Baltimores' regular pitchers for next year. He has not, however, assured his baseball future. Most of the batsmen who faced him declare that he has a delivery which will not last. But ball players say such things of nearly every new pitcher. For several years Joe Corbett has laid claims to being a good ball player and a fair pitcher, but because he was a brother of the champion pugilist few clubs were willing even to give him a trial because of a fear that they would be accused of seeking notoriety. He accompanied the Baltimores south on their last spring's training trip and showed so well as a general player that Hanlon retained him. Corbett is also a good batsman and a more than moderate fielder.

Nine baseball enthusiasts of every ten will tell you that the Baltimores are sure to win the pennant again next year. Still I believe their chances will henceforth grow less each season. At least two of their opponents in 1897 will be much stronger. I refer to New York and Boston. Then Anson is liable to come with a rush next season. The Bismarck of baseball has been building up a strong team and I should not be surprised if the Colts in 1897 would be prancing around in the van most of the summer. The champions have been very fortunate this year. The least bit of ill luck may put them out of the contest in another race. As the teams stand they are probably a three to one favorite—that is, one chance of winning out of four. But they have no certainty by long odds. There is no such thing in baseball.

The season just passed has been, all in all, a strong argument for the veteran against the young blood. The Western league champion team has a good percentage of old and seasoned men while the Providence team of the Eastern league won the championship with almost an entire nine of ex-National league stars. Then we have the New York's failure with young players and their great two months' success after Joyce and Beckley joined the nine. Philadelphia dropped almost out of sight while experimenting, and while the Louisville and Washington teams have collections of most brilliant young players neither could succeed as a whole.

Anson believes in old and seasoned players to some extent. He took Pfeffer up with great eagerness as soon as the chance arose. Terry is another living proof of Anson's belief in experienced men. He got Terry without the expense of a dollar. Brooklyn decided this pitcher's usefulness had worn out three years ago, and he was turned adrift. Thence he went to Pittsburg for a trial. They put him in against the Chicagos, and he was terrifically batted. Next day the Pittsburg club released him. Anson, in spite of his team's easy going against Terry, on the day before, at once signed him and the "Adonis of the Diamond," as he is called, has ever since been Chicagos winning pitcher. Terry will be with Anson next year, but report has it that Pfeffer will not play. He is quoted as having decided to become a bookmaker, in partnership with a moneyed friend. Should he follow out this plan he will make the third National league player to go into that business. Billy Purcell and George Schaffer, both noted outfielders and batsmen of the eighties, have been "layers of odds" at the race track for several years.

I presume it is a natural result. Baseball players are notoriously fond of "playing the races," though a conflict of dates in baseball and horse racing gives few of them the opportunity to indulge in their favorite sport. Among the racing "fiends" are Davis, Gleason and Rusie of the New Yorks; Daly, Foutz, Griffin and Stein of the Brooklyns; Nichols, Selee, Long and Stivetts of the Bostons; Farrell of the Washingtons; McPhee, Halliday, Fisher and Dwyer of the Cincinnatis, and Breitenstein of St. Louis. It is also a well known fact that not one ball player was ever lucky enough to "beat the race track game."

Reports from all the baseball organizations show the season of 1896 to have been, as a whole, quite satisfactory financially. The Brooklyn and St. Louis clubs alone of the 12 National league members lost money. Only one Western league club failed to show a profit. The Eastern league had not more than two losers, while the Virginia, the New England, the Atlantic and the Interstate leagues played out their schedules, which is the best possible proof of good paying business. The Western association and Southern league did not find the business so successful. There is no other season on record which ended so profitably as did the present one, and the prospects for 1897 are exceedingly bright.

O. P. CAYLOR.

LIEUTENANT F. C. WILSON.

A Young Georgian Who Has Become an Expert Rifle Shot.

Lieutenant F. C. Wilson of the First battalion, Georgia infantry, Savannah, has made a record at rifle shooting that places him in the front rank of American marksmen. On the new range of the Savannah Military Rifle association he recently made a full score at 200 yards. A full score means 10 consecutive bullseyes, and every rifleman who has shot with a military piece

LIEUTENANT F. C. WILSON.

in the open air knows how difficult it is to make a full score at the distance named. But Lieutenant Wilson did more than this—he made no less than 16 consecutive bullseyes at that distance, and the total score was 148 out of a possible 150. At the time this score was made the wind was blowing at the rate of three miles an hour, directly across the range.

This is regarded by authorities on rifle shooting as the best score on record with a military rifle and under the conditions named.

THE FOOTBALL FIELD.

George Luddington Young will captain the Yale freshmen eleven.

Yale seems to be having trouble to secure a strong man for right guard.

O. L. Stickney of Harvard is coaching the Olympic eleven on the Pacific slope.

Captain Beacham of Cornell has two fine substitute half backs in Derr and Ripley.

Bowdoin is much pleased with the form its team showed in the game with Amherst, where neither side scored.

Charles P. Nott, captain of the Brown university team of last year, has been engaged to coach the University of California team.

Speedy Gonterman has become very popular as athletic instructor at the Indiana state university, and is getting out talent for a star football eleven.

Heffelfinger and other well known ex-college players, including Jerrems, Van Campen, Pillsbury, McClung and Haughton, have formed a team in Indianapolis, which will play with the Chicago A. A.

Hill Climbing on Wheels.

A wheelman who has made a specialty of hill climbing says that there is nothing difficult about the operation if one only knows how to do it. "Even the weakest," says he, "can learn to climb moderate hills without undue fatigue by dint of patient practice and careful attention to the action of the feet and legs and the poise of the body. The body should be bent forward from the hips, and kept perfectly steady. It is foolish to sit bolt upright in hill climbing, since the weight is thereby thrown back and the labor much increased. There is no need to bend right down and hunch the back like the 'scorcher,' nor to work the body from side to side and dig violently with the legs. Preserve the steady, even action you have learned on the level, and simply increase the pressure, at the same time exaggerating the ankle action somewhat."

BETWEEN THE GOALS.

Football Athletes In the Thick of the Fray.

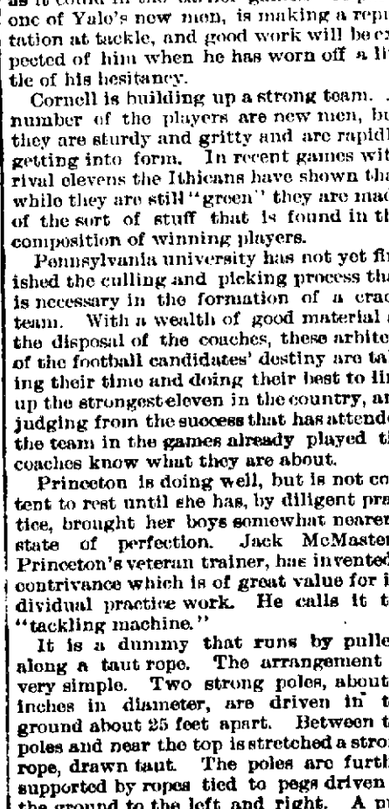
LIVELY WORK ON THE GRIDIRON.

Opening Games and Their Significance. Changes In the Big Teams—Progress of the Culling and Picking—Princeton Players Practice With a Tackling Machine.

There is little rest now for the pigskin. The football season is well under way and thousands of enthusiastic players all over the land are thoroughly warmed up to their work.

The opening games of the season have been played and valuable lessons have been learned from them. The novices have been coached and hustled and bumped into vigorous action and their weak points have been made manifest to them in the rush and violence of battle. Even the older men have taken some tips on the evils of overconfidence and the necessity for patience in the coaching of their pupils.

The teams of the big colleges have undergone all sorts of overhauling since last year and some of them are putting up good work, but as yet they have, with the exception of the Pennsylvania university eleven, shown no great superiority over the minor organizations. Harvard has shown



TACKLING THE DUMMY.

particularly bad form. In the reorganization of the eleven the positions of some of last year's men were shifted, and the changes are said to have accomplished more harm than good.

Yale opened up badly with a lamentably weak center that could withstand little or no battering, but that bad spot has been mended and the rush of the enemy cannot now pierce Yale's line without a struggle, as it could in the earlier games. Alport, one of Yale's new men, is making a reputation at tackle, and good work will be expected of him when he has worn off a little of his hesitancy.

Cornell is building up a strong team. A number of the players are new men, but they are sturdy and gritty and are rapidly getting into form. In recent games with rival elevens the Ithicans have shown that while they are still "green" they are made of the sort of stuff that is found in the composition of winning players.

Pennsylvania university has not yet finished the culling and picking process that is necessary in the formation of a crack team. With a wealth of good material at the disposal of the coaches, these arbiters of the football candidates' destiny are taking their time and doing their best to line up the strongest eleven in the country, and judging from the success that has attended the team in the games already played the coaches know what they are about.

Princeton is doing well, but is not content to rest until she has, by diligent practice, brought her boys somewhat nearer a state of perfection. Jack McMasters, Princeton's veteran trainer, has invented a contrivance which is of great value for individual practice work. He calls it the "tackling machine."

It is a dummy that runs by pulleys along a taut rope. The arrangement is very simple. Two strong poles, about 6 inches in diameter, are driven in the ground about 25 feet apart. Between the poles and near the top is stretched a strong rope, drawn taut. The poles are further supported by ropes tied to pegs driven in the ground to the left and right. A pulley runs along the rope stretched between the two poles, from which is suspended another pulley, and two more pulleys are fastened near the top of each pole.

The dummy, which is stuffed with sawdust and is very solid, is fastened with a rope which runs through the suspended pulley and is fastened at the other end to a heavy sand bag. Just now the tackling machine is not used much; the boys do all their tackling in the practice games. But earlier in their training days it was the custom of McMasters to line his pupils up every morning and make each man take his turn at tackling the dummy. However, the machine is given plenty of exercise, for there are always aspirants for football honors anxious to test all the tackling possibilities of the game, and the dummy serves their purpose well.

Ten Strong Men.

There is a tug of war team in Brooklyn which has made a formidable record during its two years of existence and bids fair to win greater laurels in the near future. This is the Norwegian Sports Club Viking team. It has been victorious in all its engagements.

In each contest handsome medals and cups have been awarded as prizes, and at every housewarming the members look with pride on the tokens of merit. The team is now awaiting a challenge from any team in the United States and Canada to pull for championship honors.

The American Handicap Shoot.

Mr. Phil Daly, one of New York's most enthusiastic sportsmen, is already making arrangements for the great American handicap shoot next March. The shooting grounds are being remodeled, and preparations are being made for the introduction of a good many novel features at the tournament. Dogs are to do the retrieving, the trappers will wear fancy hunters' costumes, European traps will be introduced, and a series of boundary lines from 21 to 80 yards will be marked off with wire netting. The occasion will be one of the most notable of its kind.

The papers are full of deaths from

Heart Failure

Of course the heart fails to act when a man dies, but "Heart Failure," so called, nine times out of ten is caused by Uric Acid in the blood which the Kidneys fail to remove, and which corrodes the heart until it becomes unable to perform its functions.

Health Officers in many cities very properly refuse to accept "Heart Failure," as a cause of death. It is frequently a sign of ignorance in the physician, or may be given to cover up the real cause.

WARNER'S Safe Cure

A Medicine with 20 Years of . . Success behind it . .

will remove the poisonous Uric Acid by putting the Kidneys in a healthy condition so that they will naturally eliminate it.

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Sold by all Local Druggists.

Suggestions for those in Search of Health

Get rid of the bondage of habit.

The use of condiments in your food such as pepper, spices, too much salt, do not nourish but create an abnormal appetite.

In many diseases it is not good to partake of too much animal food.

If you are ill it is better to lay aside the use of pork, tea and coffee.

Do not eat or drink when over heated or angry.

Eat slowly. It is not well to drink while eating.

If you wish to increase your fat and flesh drink freely of water.

Do not neglect bathing, and rub the body after a bath until the skin is warm and red.

Have a regular time for rest and eating.

Keep your feet warm, and head cool.

If you are inclined to be melancholy sleep on the right side.

Don't talk against anyone. If you have ill feelings against any person seek to do them a kindness.

Do not think evil of anyone. Get rid of all of your evil suspicions and jealous thoughts. Cast them out of your mind as you would a viper, for such thoughts will injure your disposition, weaken your body, and ruin your health.

Do not listen to gossip against your neighbor, and remember there is something good that you can say of every one.

Do not worry about that which you can not help because it can do you no good, and do not worry about that which you can help because if you can help it you should do so and then you won't have anything to worry over.

Cultivate a cheerful, pleasant disposition, and you can be more easily cured of any disease that may afflict you.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES DO.

Dr. Kutchin makes the first object of his life to heal the afflicted; the second, to get a well-deserved reputation as a healer of diseases among the people; the third, is to earn a modest compensation in order to properly care for himself and family.

He does all that he agrees to, and oftimes more, and when failure does occur it can always be traced to carelessness, imprudence, or overwork on the part of the patient.

He deals candidly, liberally and honorably with all alike, taking advantage of none as to condition or circumstance.

Last, but not least, he cures after all methods but his have failed.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EX. U. S. SURGEON.

Specialist in Chronic Diseases.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES NOT DO.

He does not frighten people into doctoring by holding up a plea of a speedy death before their eyes. He does not urge the sick to take treatment when he knows them to be incurable. Neither does he by false pretenses hold the sick under his care month after month while doing them no good.

He does not persuade helpless incurables to doctor out the last month of their lives, or give up their last dime for medicine.

He does not take patients under a so-called false guarantee pretending to charge only for medicine and taking whatever amount he can get, or make the object of his life to extort money from the sick.

HUNDREDS OF SO CALLED INCURABLE CASES CURED!

Thousands of Men All over the country are being slowly bled to death year after year owing to the vital fluids passing off with the urine (water). They feel all run down, dragged out and whipped of energy and ambition, but are all unconscious of where the true cause of their trouble lies. Seeking relief from the family doctor, they are treated for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Heart Troubles or Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, but to no purpose. They try patented nostrums, but these disappoint them. These sufferers may be of all ages, from mere boys to advanced life, but the majority are middle-aged married men who have worked day and night, as you might say, for years and years. If such will come to the Doctor, and bring a bottle of their urine, he will show them the cause of their trouble.

The Chronic Afflicted in order to have the skill of the Noted Specialist, must either go to such specialist, or the Specialist must go to them. Statistics show that among all chronic sufferers, not more than one in five hundred ever go to the larger cities to receive treatment; this fact is owing mainly to: The terrible dread the sick have of leaving home and going into the turmoil, noise and confusion of a great city, and the worry and exhaustion incident to travel. Also the great expense of the trip and the unreasonable prices charged for examination and treatment. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular practitioner, as a rule, wants nothing to do with them, and if satisfied with his income, will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist; and that he shall put himself where those patients uncured by their Family Doctor may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the city to secure a like quality of skill. The fact that a city specialist visits your county seat, and receives and prescribes for patients at your best hotel does not in the least detract from his skill, honesty, integrity or respectability. For if a man is a gentleman at home he is a gentleman everywhere. Does Dr. Kutchin cure everybody? No! Does he treat every case that goes to him? No! But he does cure a greater percentage of cases accepted for treatment than any specialist of our acquaintance. His business has assumed such gigantic proportions in Ohio that he has found it an absolute necessity to confine his work almost entirely to this State. This enables everyone under his care to communicate with or see the Doctor on short notice at all times.

☞DR. KUTCHIN IS NO STRANGER IN THIS COUNTY HE HAS BEEN MAKING REGULAR VISITS HERE FOR THREE YEARS.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—In all obscure diseased conditions DR. KUTCHIN requests the afflicted to bring a sample of urine for free analysis. This should be the first passed on arising. Let the afflicted remember that Dr. H. LESTER KUTCHIN visits this country regularly every month for the convenience and benefit of his patients. He can be consulted FREE of CHARGE in his private parlors at the

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1896.

Twenty-Seven Years of Protection (1865 to 1893) Decreased our Public Debt $1,474,301,878.

Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to 1895) Increased our Public Debt $262,329,630.

A ticket upon which Allen Cook stands as a candidate for common pleas judge is a good ticket to handle with tongs. Think of the sainted Cook and the pious Pomerene as political bedfellows, and Carl Browne god father of both!.

The beauty of the gathering of western Stark county people at Major McKinley's home on Monday, will be its spontaneous and unorganized value. THE INDEPENDENT is glad to hear that North Lawrence and Newman will send over their loyal Republicans, and while the heads of the Massillon clubs have not yet issued a call, it has no doubt that they will yet do so. The custom of over twenty years must not be broken.

While some of the suporters of Mr. Bryan are crying "coercion" at Mr. Mc Kinley because the railroad men come to see him, every street car motorman who stands behind the protecting glass of the car vestibule can thank God that he lived to be governor. It was Mr McKinley's recommendation that brought about the passage of the law requiring street railway companies to provide vestibules, and in so recommending he was certainly not carrying out the wishes of the corporations.

A very gracefully drawn pen picture of Mrs. Wm. McKinley, accompanied by sketches appropriate to the text, has just been issued from the press of the Home Magazine Company of Washington. The author, Mr. Josiah Hartzell, has provided the only authentic story of Mrs. McKinley's life now available, and has made it so attractive that none who read the first chapter will fail to read them all. So much has been written and printed of the McKinleys by careless space writers, that it is refreshing to pick up this little book prepared with such evident knowledge and interest.

Mr. Atlee Pomerene is a very nice young man for whom THE INDEPENDENT has always entertained a high regard, but when he is guilty of such shocking political immorality as to accept a nomination for prosecuting attorney of Stark country, upon a platform in which he does not believe; when he pretends to subscribe to principles that he has heretofore steadfastly and publicly denounced, he convicts himself of mental and moral irresponsibility and becomes unworthy of the confidence of the public. Mr. Pomerene is supporting the Bryan ticket from motives of personal expediency, and needs defeat much more certainly than he did when he last aspired for the office he now seeks. His opponent, Mr. C. C. Upham, is an experienced lawyer. He is regarded as one of the brightest members of the Stark county bar. He has had a long and varied experience, and is not attitudinizing for the purpose of catching votes.

Mr. James anti-prize fight Rice, who delights in being known as the boy mayor, of Canton, carried out the idea last Friday night, by declaring in a speech to the Populists, of Massillon, after calling upon "the Gods" to endorse his assertions, that, "when we open the silver mines of the country, we will start the factories of the country." According to the close reasoning of Mr. Rice, the demand for miners' picks would create a demand for steel, iron, ore, coal and so on, and from the endless chain thus started, universal prosperity would flow. Although Mr. Rice said "the grace of God is with us in this movement," he did not explain what sacred halo surrounded silver, or why the operation of silver mines, any more than the re-planting of the potato fields would put all the factory wheels in motion. The boy orator should go back to his school books. He would then find out that in 1892, when we had the purchasing act of 1890 still in force, the total value of the silver product of the United States was $82,101,010. That some years the value of the corn crop of the United States was $612,146,630; the value of the wheat crop was $322,111,887, and the value of the oat crop was $209,253,611. The aggregate value of these crops was over one billion dollars, and in the face of this fact Mr. Rice argues that the prosperous condition of one little industry, whose product was valued in its best year at only $82,101,010, can communicate prosperity to all other industries, dozens of which exceed it in importance. In a similar manner the twaddle indulged in along other lines might be exposed if it was worth while. These few remarks were designed for use Saturday, but were crowded out, and it would now be a waste of space and words to further discuss the mixture of assertion, distorted facts and crude humor denominated a speech.

AS TO PURE POLITICS.

Persons who engage in politics must be considered in the firtt place, in their position as politicians. THE INDEPENDENT submits in all candor, that any citizen, however worthy in his personal life, who seeks a profitable public office by pretending to subscribe to principles which he has previously denounced, and by openly avowing loyalty to a platform he knows to be vicious, is unworthy of confidence as a politician, and is guilty of immorality dangerous to society and the cause of good government. THE INDEPENDENT regrets that Mr. Atlee Pomerene, the Democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney stands in this light, and it also regrets that "an advocate of pure politics" whose appreciated letter is hereby acknowledged, is unable to see the matter in the same light.

THE INDEPENDENT does not know whether Mr. Upham, who is opposed to Mr. Pomerene, "is doing the bulk of his electioneering in the bar-rooms of the county or not." Unfortunately, as things go, nearly all our candidates are prone to get into communication with bar rooms, more or less, in pursuit of the elusive vote. Even Mr. Pomerene has been known to enter saloons, and that, too, on Sunday, although THE INDEPENDENT'S personal knowledge on this point concerns a time previous to the present Christian Endeavor campaign. In this respect our politicians are becoming more circumspect, and the plane of practical politics is becoming steadily elevated. Still we must view a good many things with a broad charitableness, and ignoring the non-essentials, look to the main chance. Mr. Pomerene is a lawyer, who asks to stand in close relation with our judiciary. At the same time he does this he countenances an attack upon the judiciary, and joins issues with Bryan, Altgeld, Tillman, Debs, and the other revolutionary leaders who now hold the Democratic party by the throat. "Advocates of Pure Politics," who drag into the discussion "inappropriate and uncalled-for features, confusing and misleading the conscientious voter," and who assist now in the attempt to defeat stable and safe government, fall into error fatal to every patriotic interest. This is a season when every Democratic leader of worth and high standing is aggressively fighting the Bryan programme from top to bottom, and it is emphatically not a time for heaping honors upon men who prostitute their talents and their principles for the sake of getting into office.

HE IS A DEMOCRAT.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, is a Democrat, but he is not a Democrat of the variety of which we have a few illustrious examples in Stark county this year. He proposes to vote and work for McKinley. These are some of his reasons for so doing:

"Mr. Bryan is not a Democrat. He is a Populist. He voted for the Populist candidate for President in 1892. He has accepted the Populist nomination and stands on that platform likewise, which is not Democratic. The Chicago platform is Populistic and Anarchistic. Mr. Bryan's reason for voting for Mr. Weaver in 1892 discloses the character of the man. It appears that he voted for Weaver because he was told to do so by a committee in Nebraska. He had put his vote in the hands of this committee in escrow to be delivered in their discretion. Mr. Bryan is an Anarchist and not a Democrat. The leading Anarchist in the Chicago convention, Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, was one of Bryan's rivals for the Presidential nomination. Debs, the mob leader in Chicago, was also brought forward for the Presidential nomination. Altgeld and Debs dictated the Anarchist plank in the Chicago platform. Mr. Bryan accepts it.

"Mr. Bryan tells the workingmen that their wages will not be affected, as he will hold up the purchasing power of the dollars they receive to their present value on a parity with gold. To the farmers he says he will enable them to double prices for their wheat, but it shall not cost the consumer any more than it costs now. He will maintain under free and unlimited coinage the present value of the silver dollar, yet he will enable them to pay off their mortgages in silver dollars at half their value. Nothing better illustrates Mr. Bryan's ignorance or mendacity than his reiterated assertion that no country has ever prospered under a gold standard.

"Mr. Bryan tells the farmer that the low price of wheat which prevailed until recently was caused by the depreciation in the value of silver. Wheat has gone up eighteen cents a bushel within thirty days. Why? Because crops in Europe, India and South America have failed, and a large part of the world must now look to the United States for its supply of breadstuffs; hence, a remarkable advance in the price of wheat. At the same time, from an overproduction and a diminished demand, silver has gone down in price.

"Mr. Bryan asserts that, although silver will cease to be interchangeable with gold after we open our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver bullion, he will, if chosen President, maintain our silver dollars at their present value on a par with gold. Of course he knows—and it is not denied—that the free and unlimited coinage of silver will drive all our gold out of circulation."

THREW EGGS AT BRYAN

Rowdy Actions of Students at Chicago.

HANNA SEVERELY CONDEMNED IT.

Hopes the Authorities Will Investigate and Punish the Guilty Ones—Marchers Badly Splattered—Bryan Talked to Immense Crowds—Platform Broke Down.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—While the Democratic parade in honor of the arrival of Mr. Bryan in Chicago was passing the corner of Michigan avenue and Monroe street, several eggs were thrown at it by young students in the Metropolitan Business college. None of the eggs came near Mr. Bryan or his wife, and neither of them knew of the episode until after the parade was over.

All sorts of stories were current about the affair, one of them being that Mrs. Bryan was struck with an egg, another that her carriage was hit. Neither of these stories was true, however.

The first egg thrown at the parade came from a boy standing on the sidewalk in front of the Powers building in which the Metropolitan Business college is situated. The egg was to all appearances thrown at the parade generally, and at no particular individual as it was not hurled with any violence. A policeman who witnessed the act made a rush for the youngster, who darted up the stairway into the building. A second officer joined the first, and as the two ran for the doorway several more eggs were thrown from the windows of the Business college which occupies the fifth floor of the building. The Cook County Marching club, which was escorting Mr. Bryan, received the bombardment, and several Prince Albert coats and glossy black ties were spattered with yellow.

One or two eggs struck the sidewalk and the crowd was decorated accordingly.

Later a delegation from the Cook County Democracy descended upon the college with every symptom of hostility and demanded that the students who had done the throwing be turned over to it. They held possession of the college for a time and finally left without learning who had done the throwing. The police had no better success, and Mr. Powers, the owner of the building who is also the president of the college, said that he did not know who had thrown the eggs, although he admitted that they came from students in his institution. He was much distressed by the occurrence, and declared if he knew who had done the work, he would have no hesitancy in turning them over to the police. Later in the day a reporter for a morning Republican paper, while looking up the facts in the egg throwing, was severely beaten by a party of men who had taken part in the parade.

"I would be very glad to hear that the police have arrested those who insulted Mr. Bryan," said Chairman Mark Hanna of the national Republican committee. "Whatever may have been their motive, the act was a most disgraceful one and deserves the condemnation of every right minded person. I hope the authorities will investigate the case fully and properly punish the guilty ones. The Republican management have no sympathy with people who engage in business of this kind."

Mr. Powers has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the person or persons who threw the eggs.

Chief of Police Badenoch has put a dozen detectives on the case and says he will exhaust every effort to find the egg thrower.

When Mr. Bryan arrived in Chicago over the Alton road he was met at the depot by a large and enthusiastic crowd of his admirers. The crush to see him was so great in the narrow space of the first floor of the Alton depot that the police had a difficult task to prevent people from being injured. The Cook County Democratic Marching club and several silver clubs, with a large number of bands and drum corps, were waiting for him on Canal street and as soon as he appeared the march was taken up for Battery D, on Michigan avenue. A short parade through the downtown streets preceded the arrival at the battery.

Entering the city at Brighton park, where Mrs. Bryan appeared on the platform and distributed flowers, there were crowds at every street crossing until the Union depot was reached.

While the crowds were dispersing after the Bryan demonstration at the depot, the sidewalk in front of 12[illegible] Canal street gave way and nearly 100 people were precipitated into the basement, a distance of 12 feet. Many received slight injuries. Those most seriously hurt were Patrick Houston, Michael Finan, Albert Powers and William Nolan, all middle-aged man. None of them was fatally injured, but all will be confined to their beds for sometime to come.

The Girl's Father Shot Him.

RICHMOND, Ky., Oct. 28.—Charles James shot and mortally wounded Jacob Garrison near here while Garrison was in company with James' daughter, with whom he had been warned not to associate. James, seeing Garrison and the daughter together, became enraged and attempted to separate them. Garrison resisted, whereupon James shot him in the breast with a shotgun. Garrison will die.

Afraid He Would Be Sick.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 28.—Leander Hendricks, aged 45, has committed suicide by shooting himself. He called on his divorced wife, now married again, and said he intended to commit suicide, as in case he took sick no one would look after him. She promised to see that he was cared for, but that did not satisfy him.

Cotell's Execution Postponed.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 28.—The supreme court has granted Romulus Cotell, the murderer of the Stone family, indefinite postponement of execution pending a new trial.

Watson Still In the Race.

THOMSON, Ga., Oct. 28.—Hon. Thomas E. Watson has spoken at Lincolnton to 3,000 Populists. He declared he will be in the race for vice president until the last vote was counted.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Secretary Brown Announces the Plans of the Local Board.

The United States civil service commission has ordered that an examination be held by its local board in this city on Saturday, December 5, 1896, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., for the grades of clerk and carrier in the postal service. Only citizens of the United States can be examined. The age limitations for this examination are as follows: Clerks, over 18; carriers, over 21, and under 40. No application will be accepted for this examination unless filed with the undersigned, on the proper blank, before the hour of closing business on Saturday, November 21, 1896. Applications should be filed promptly, therefore, in order that time may remain for correction if necessary.

The commission takes this opportunity of stating that the examinations are open to all reputable citizens of the United States who may desire to enter the service, without regard to race or to their political or religious affiliations. All such citizens are invited to apply. They shall be examined, graded, and certified with entire impartiality, and wholly without regard to any consideration save their efficiency, as shown by the grades they obtain in the examination.

For application, blanks, full instructions, and information relative to the duties and salaries of the different positions, apply to Wm. F. Brown, secretary board of examiners, postal service, Massillon, O.

JESSE WILSON SENTENCED

To Serve One Year in the Ohio Penitentiary.

CANTON, Oct. 27.—Jesse Wilson, who was recently indicted by the grand jury for cutting with intent to kill, was arraigned before Judge McCarty on Monday. Wilson pleaded guilty to cutting with intent to wound, and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. The indictment for cutting with intent to kill was nollied. Wilson was sent to jail from Massillon, where, in a fit of rage, he attempted to cut his wife's throat.

IN PROBATE COURT.

Schedule of debts and a final account have been filed in the assignment of L. A. McGiven, of Massillon.

The will of Mary McInnes, of Lawrence township, has been filed for probate,

Wm. Young has been appointed guardian of Mary E. Shook, of Jackson township.

Elizabeth Farmer has been appointed administratrix in the estate of Moses Farmer, of Lawrence township.

In the assignment of Daniel H. McFarren, of Sugar Creek township, the bond of the assignee has been filed and approved.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Wm W. Lewis and Hester M West, of Massillon; Henry A. Witmer and Anna Vine, of Greentown; Patrick Bennett and Ella Crawford, of Alliance; and Henry Venables and Anna Lusey and John Rowe and Jennie Legg, of North Lawrence.

BURGLAR WOUNDED.

Canton Police Have a Running Fight with Safe Crackers.

CANTON, Oct 26.—Policemen Davis and Hosler had a running fight early Sunday morning with a trio of burglars The miscreants were surprised in the act of robbing the Troy laundry and had the safe prepared for blowing. The men ran and were pursued by the officers were fired upon by one of the trio. A number of shots were exchanged and one of the robbers was hit. His companions succeeded, however, in getting him out of the way. Later it was ascertained that they stole a horse from John Loutzenheiser and the wounded man, no doubt, was hidden in a coal house on the Maser property until a conveyance was secured, for traces of blood were found Sunday.

PERMITTED GAMBLING.

S E. Reemsnyder, proprietor of the Melbourne hotel, in Canton, has been arrested for permitting gambling in his house. The arrest was made by Constable Krumlauf, who in turn was arrested on an affidavit made by Landlord Reemsnyder. The latter claims the constable accepted a bribe of $2 from a gambler. Krumlauf pleaded not guilty, and his case will be heard Tuesday Reemsnyder is also under bond.

A DAYLIGHT BURGLARY

Alfred Kunz, a Watch Repairer, the Victim.

Alfred Kunz, a watch repairer in West Main street, is the victim of another robbery. Between 12 and 1 o'clock Tuesday, while Kunz was at dinner, thieves entered his workshop and stole a number of watches. Some were of considerable value, having been left for repairs, including a watch belonging to Mayor Schott. Three new watches were also stolen. Kunz discovered his loss immediately on returning from dinner. The police have telegraphed to Canton and Orrville, thinking the thieves boarded outgoing Ft. Wayne freights.

Small but Effective

was the little Monitor that met the Merrimac at Hampton Roads So, too, are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, effective in conquering the enemy—disease. When you take a pill it's an important point to have them small—provided they have equal strength and efficacy. You find what you want in these little liver pills of Dr. Pierce. They're put up in a better way, and they act in a better way, than the huge, old-fashioned pills. What you want when you're "all out of sorts"—grumpy, thick-headed and take a gloomy view of life, is these Pellets, so clear up your system and start your liver into healthful action. Sick headache, bilious headache, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, are prevented, relieved and cured. Put up in glass vials, and always fresh and reliable.

Do you scratch and scratch, and wonder what's the matter? Doan's Ointment will instantly relieve and permanently cure any itchy disease of the skin, no matter of how long standing.

THE QUEER DR. TANNER

One of the Victims of an Akron Fire.

HE SOLD HIS WIFE FOR $10.

Another Akron Chap Comes to the Stark County Workhouse—An Indian Medicine Man Gets Into Trouble—Death of a Well Known Musician.

One of the victims of the fire which destroyed the large pottery plant of Whitmore, Robinson & Co., at Akron, was Dr. Tanner, whose right name was Francis Harrison, and whose name was made famous by a long fast in which he once indulged. Tanner was a strange character. Several years ago he sold his wife to a German for $10 and an old sewing machine.

Albert F. Kaiser, of Akron, has been brought to the Stark county workhouse to serve a sentence of thirty days for stealing a garden hose from his sister, which he tried to sell at a second-hand store for fifteen cents. Ten years ago Kaiser was a respectable young man, but at about that time he inherited $20,000, and this ruined him. He took to drinking, and in two years was penniless. He has already served a term for burglary, and has led a generally shiftless, worthless life.

Zero, a noted Indian doctor and all-cure man, is under arrest at Minster, Auglaize county, on the charge of causing the death of a resident of that place, and also for the violation of the law creating the state board of medical examination and registration. Zero claims to be a doctor, and he travels about the country advertising to cure any form of disease by the application or internal taking of one stock remedy, which is called "Sun Kuo Indian Remedy," made in Lock Haven, Pa

Prof. Herman Eckhardt, the famous Columbus musician, died at his home last Thursday. Eckhardt, when quite a young man, was chosen by the great Wagner to play the leading viola part at the first production of "Tannhauser." He was a noted performer on the violin, and a musical director of rare ability.

While the Rev. E. W. Simon, pastor of the First Lutheran church at Springfield, O., was endeavoring to open a drawer of his bookcase, the case tumbled over, killing his 3-year old daughter and seriously injuring himself.

THE FULTON RALLY.

Cheers for the Massillon Marching Clubs on all Sides.

The train of seven coaches which left this city at 6:45 o'clock Tuesday evening, over the C. & M. branch of the Pennsylvania for Canal Fulton, where one of the largest political demonstrations in the history of the village took place, had for its passengers some 500 Massillonians.

The Young Men's Sound Money Marching Club, the Young Colored Men's Marching Club and the drum corps were all there and the rest were enthusiastic citizens.

The parade in Fulton was fully a mile long and included delegations from all the surrounding towns. There were nearly a thousand people present from Canton alone.

Everywhere the Massillon marching clubs were greeted with the heartiest applause. Everybody cheered them because they could not help it A company of handsome, broad-shouldered young men, with blue caps and coats, white trousers and shining black leggings, who move along easily and gracefully and with all the regularity of a trained military organization, is not an every day sight, and all along the line of spectators were heard shouts of "Hurrah for Massillon!" "Three cheers for the marching clubs," etc.

THE ACCOUNT IN DETAIL.

CANAL FULTON, Oct. 28.—The political demonstration by the Republicans at this place, last night, whether measured by numbers or by the enthusiasm manifested, was never equalled in the history of the town. The town was profusely decorated with flags, streamers, bunting and Chinese lanterns. Pictures of McKinley and Hobart by the hundreds were displayed in the windows of business houses and private residences, and red fire and pyrotechnics of every kind kept the town ablaze for hours At an early hour in the evening the streets were crowded with people from the country and surrounding villages Shortly before 8 o'clock a train of seven coaches filled with shouting Massillonians, including the Young Men's Sound Money Marching Club, the colored club, and a drum corps, arrived A little later seventeen crowded coaches arrived from Canton with two bands, uniformed marching clubs, banners, torches and enthusiasm unbounded. A parade was immediately formed, which was the largest and most imposing ever seen here.

The speakers of the evening were Messrs Henry Harter and T. F Tonner, of Canton. The opera house would not hold one-tenth of the crowd present, but those who did hear heard sound Republicanism ably expounded. The meeting was presided over by Mr. W G. Myers, and a number of prominent Republicans occupied the platform. A cannon, drawn by four horses, arrived from Massillon early in the evening, and awoke the echoes by firing salutes from a neighboring hill. Altogether the demonstration was a grand success, and the Republicans are congratulating themselves on having made it the meeting of the campaign at this place.

Personally Conducted Excursions to California

Via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line leave Chicago every Thursday. Comfortable Tourist Sleeping Cars, low rates, quickest time and the best of care and attention, are advantages secured by those who join these excursions. For full particulars apply to your nearest ticket agent, or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P & T. A. Chicag & North-Western R'y, Chicago, Ill.

OLD GLORY DAY.

The W. & L. E. Locomotives to be Elaborately Decorated.

The enginemen and firemen of the W. & L. E. railway who are members of the Railway Men's Sound Money Club and who will vote for McKinley, have obtained permission from the company's officials to decorate their locomotives on Old Glory Day, October 31, with flags and pictures of McKinley.

The W. & L. E. enginemen are for McKinley to a man, and therefore there will not be a locomotive on Saturday which will not bear the emblem of our nation. The men are now preparing their decorations, and the display will be an elaborate one. The plan originated among the employes, and their efforts in the campaign have been earnest and crowned with success, for the W. & L. E. Employes' Sound Money Club is one of the strongest and is composed of most enthusiastic workers.

MAKE IT A HUMMER.

The Last Campaign Meeting in Massillon.

HANG OUT YOUR BANNERS!

Three Hundred Horsemen Wanted for the Parade—Extra Committees Appointed—The Closing Rally of the Great Presidential Campaign Must Be a Big One.

The last Republican meeting of this campaign in Massillon will take place next Saturday. As Saturday will be Flag Day—the day when everybody who believes that McKinley ought to be elected is asked to hang out a flag—the decorations will be all right, of course. James H. Hoyt, the most eloquent speaker in Northern Ohio, is to deliver the address, and the parade is to excel any of the season.

In the name of the committee, THE INDEPENDENT is asked to say that as the mounted escort in the parade of last Saturday was a successful feature of the occasion, an attempt will be made to increase the number of horsemen in the parade of the coming Saturday evening. Therefore, all persons owning horses will add greatly to the success of the parade by coming themselves or by sending their horses with riders. The committee expects to have at least three hundred horses in line.

The following committees have been appointed for organizing their respective precincts to take part in the parade Saturday evening:

First Ward, A—C. O. Merwin, J. M. Bayliss.

First Ward, B—Ed. Jacoby, J. W. Foltz.

Second Ward, A—Albert Ellis, John Lower, Charles Riggs.

Second Ward, B—John Mannweiler, John H. Williams.

Third Ward, A—Albert Morganthaler, Geo. W. Merwin.

Third Ward, B—Jos. Brownsberger, L A Koons, Richard T. Morris.

Third Ward, C—Robt. Reay, E Keller.

Fourth Ward—Harry Beatty, Fred. Hose.

A GREAT MEETING AT WHEELING.

Wheeling papers all agree that the demonstration there on Saturday was the biggest thing in the way of a political show ever undertaken The attendance was fully up to expectations, over 4,000 arriving during the day. The Republican clubs from outside the city came fully 3 000 strong.

The Intelligencer says: "The Casino began to fill shortly before 2 o'clock, and the crowd had reached goodly proportions when Mr. J F Townsend, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie road, called the assemblage to order. On the stage were seated a number of well known men. Among these were Presidents Cowen and Lynch; Vice President C. K. Lord, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; ex United States Senator Johnson N. Camden, of Parkersburg; the Hon. W P. Hubbard, of this city, the Hon. R H. Brouse, of Pleasants county; the Hon J B. Sommerville, of Wheeling; Major Ran Stalnaker, national committeeman for West Virginia of the national Democratic party, and many others.

"In calling the meeting to order, Mr. Townsend introduced Mr. F. J Stout, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie road, as chairman of the meeting. Mr. Stout lost no time in introducing the Hon W. P. Hubbard."

Third District Meeting.

The third district meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of Canton district, East Ohio Conference, is to be held in the First M. E. church, Massillon, October 30th, all day and evening. It promises to be a gathering of interest. A splendid programme has been prepared, in which delegates from the different auxiliaries will take part. In the evening Mrs. Lizzie Neff, of Cleveland, a person of talent, will speak. Come everybody, and enjoy this convention.

MRS W. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Lillian Bayliss, of Cleveland, is visiting Massillon relatives.

Mrs. C. M. Atwater has been called to Pauls, by the illness of her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cruttenden have moved from Sippo street to Muskingum street.

Saturday has been set apart as Republican flag day. Everybody is expected to decorate.

F. G. Borden, who is Russell & Co.'s Pittsburg representative, is spending a few days in town.

G. F. Malone, of the C., L. & W. railway, spent the day in the city. Mr. Malone resides in Cleveland.

Superintendent F. J. Stout, of the W. & L. E. railway, is in Chicago on official business. He will return on Monday.

Miss Mamie Kennedy, who was so severely burned by the explosion of an oil can, several weeks ago, has fully recovered.

The will of the late W. K. Miller, of Canton, has been filed for probate. Everything is bequeatned to the widow during her life.

Councilman James Jacoby and son, Ben, George Miller and Joseph Clause will leave early tomorrow morning for Gnadenhutten, where they will fish for several days.

Miss Virginia Ida Miller, of Canton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter S. Miller, of Springfield avenue, died early Tuesday morning. Her death was sudden and unexpected.

DePery Merrell and Charles Myers have agreed that if Bryan is elected, Merrell is to allow his hair to grow for one year; and should McKinley win Myers is to wear his locks unshorn.

Edwin Bayliss, formerly of Massillon, has been elected president of the Bessemer (Mich.) branch of the National Wheelmen's McKinley and Hobart Club. It now has a membership of 63.

If McKinley is elected Fred Slicker, so it was agreed the other evening, is to haul Silas Clapper around the square in a wheelbarrow, preceeded by a drum corps, and should Bryan win vice versa.

Policeman Hollender escorted the repentant Geise to the workhouse Tuesday afternoon. Geise will work for the county about 22 days. Geise was fined $5 and the costs for drunkenness and for destroying city property.

Walter Snyder, of this city, broke all overland cycling records made by local wheelmen, by riding to Canal Dover, yesterday, in 1 hour 14½ minutes. The distance covered was 21 miles and the course is a most difficult one.

Secretary George A. Lambert, of the Massillon Railway Men's Sound Money Club, has received notice from the Railway Age, of Chicago, that there are 596 railway men's sound money clubs in the United States at present writing.

Rodney Howald and Miss Hattie Kellar were quietly married at the home of the bride, in West Tremont street, this morning at 8:30 o'clock They left at 9:40 on the Wheeling & Lake Erie to spend several weeks in Indiana and Illinois

Samuel Adams Morgan has been to Cleveland, and he is more confident than ever that McKinley will carry the state by more than 50,000. Everywhere he found advocates of sound money and protection, and scarcely a Bryan picture, button or follower were to be seen anywhere.

Miss Mary Harter, of Canton, gave a dinner, Tuesday night, in honor of her guest, Mrs. Ames, of Boston. Among those present were Mr and Mrs. Frank C. McLain, Mrs. Mary Corns, Miss Wales and Miss Russell; Messrs John E. McLain, Robert H. Day and Arvine Wales, of Massillon.

Quail season will open on November 10, and the birds are reported as being plentiful. Sportsmen are already selecting hunting grounds, and on the first day of the season will leave the city in numbers. Pheasants, or ruffed grouse, are also in season between November 10 and December 15, but are very scarce.

James McLaughlin, jr., aged 29 years, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Chas. Strobel, in Guide street, Sunday night. The funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian church, at Canal Fulton, Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Mr. McLaughlin's death was caused by asthma and dropsy. He had been a victim of the former disease since boyhood. He came to this city recently from Canal Dover, where he had been employed in a grocery store. His father resides in Canal Fulton.

Wm. Kinnaman, of Sippo, has raised a fine McKinley and Hobart pole, 75 feet high, and is in town today to purchase a long streamer that can be seen from the roads and mines in the neighborhood This pole is made of the old fashioned fence rails carefully spliced together and is a curious specimen of Yankee ingenuity. Mr. Kinnaman was an old soldier during the war, a member of the 4th Maryland Volunteers and was terribly wounded at the battle of Reams Station, Va., August 18, 1864 He has always been a Republican and is at present a staunch supporter of our McKinley.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shallenberger delightfully entertained a company of their friends at their pleasant home, in East South street, last night, in honor of their guests, Mrs M. R. Zell, Mrs J. A. Hamilton and her daughters, Gail and Georgia Hamilton, of Orrville. These young ladies are accomplished pianistes, and delighted the company with a fine programme of piano duets. Miss Maud Keller, of this city, a graduate of the Pittsburg Oratorical school, in which she was awarded a gold medal, gave several recitations which added much to the pleasure of the occasion. Altogether the event was a highly enjoyable one. Refreshments were served.

John G. Schneider and Miss Anna M. Bamberger were married at St. Mary's church, Wednesday morning, at 8:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Kuhn. Hundreds of friends and relatives of the bride and groom were present. George J. Schneider, a brother, was the groom's best man, and Miss Frances Youngblood was the bridesmaid. The ushers were Edward Bamberger, a brother of the bride, and Edward Waltz. From the church the bridal party was driven to the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Andrew Bamberger, in Rodman street, where a reception was given to their friends, commencing at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The presents were numerous, useful and beautiful, among them a fine walnut extension table, the gift of a party of young men of Mr. Schneider's acquaintance. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schneider are well known and enjoy the esteem and friendship of all persons with whom they associate. Mr. Schneider is the proprietor of the South Erie street cigar manufactory. They will reside in Prune street.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS

THE ORRVILLE BUDGET.

ORRVILLE, Oct. 27.—M. A. Wertz, of Washington, D. C., is home on a visit with his parents, at Dalton, and his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs C. R. Beckley, of this place...Miss Ada Ecki, of Mt. Vernon, is home on a visit to her parents, in South Main street...F. D. Ammann and Frank Witwer, of this place, made a trip to Avalon, Pa, on their wheels. They took in the exposition while there, and also Pittsburg... Sixty-one horses were sold at the Winkler horse sale on last Saturday, the aggregate being $6,174 17, an average of $101 per head. There were not as many horses up for sale as at former sales... The Rev. J. W. Romich, pastor of the Lutheran church here, was ordained as a minister of the gospel by the president of the Eastern Ohio Synod, while in session at Leetonia last week...E. H. Milhen, W. M. of Cedar Lodge, F. & A. M., attended the annual session of the Masonic grand lodge at Cincinnati. While there he crossed the river to visit the scene of the Pearl Bryan murder...Clyde McMillen is able to be around again, after being laid up for some time from getting badly used up in a game of foot ball. He is anxious to return again to his studies at Aurora, N Y., and left for that place today...Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Deible left last Wednesday for Kentucky, where they will spend the greater part of the winter. Mr Deible will buy walnut trees for shipment to Europe... Lieut. Gov. Jones of Youngstown, addressed the Republicans of this place last Thursday evening...Harry E. First, of Cincinnati, assistant superintendent of the railway mail service, visited his aunt, Mrs A. Gotteraman, this week.

CRYSTAL SPRING ITEMS

CRYSTAL SPRING, Oct. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. James Snyder and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Crookston, of Massillon, spent Sunday in town with friends...Miss Mary Meiner, of Massillon, was the guest of her parents, Sunday...James Beitel returned home from Akron last Friday..."Pa and Ma" Kefower are seen quite frequently driving through town... William Leonard and Otto Domro went to McDonaldsville last Thursday evening, and were royally entertained at the Jaxon House...A large crowd attended the grand ball given in Leonard's hall Saturday night. Music was furnished by the Herman orchestra...Edward Herman and Frank and Philip Glutting wheeled to Alliance Sunday...Miss Carrie Meiner has accepted the position as bookkeeper in the co-operative grocery store...Frank Welch spent a few days last week in Columbus...Bets are being made in Millport 5 to 3 on McKinley.

BROOKFIELD IN LINE.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Oct. 27.—A Republican rally will be held in West Brookfield this evening...The concert announced for Wednesday evening of this week has been postponed.

NEWMAN READY TO GO.

NEWMAN, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Thos. H. Currier, of Canton, circulated among her many Newman friends part of the week

E. W. Dehoff and Mrs. Mary Redman made a business trip to Mineral Point last Friday, and on their return to Canton called on Major McKinley.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Davis spent Sunday with friends in Canal Fulton.

Mrs. Thos J. Morgan and Mrs. Jennie Reese visited at the home of Mrs. William Williams in West Brookfield last Thursday.

All of our people are anxious to attend the much-talked-of mass meeting at McKinley's home next Monday. Some of our friends expect to go to Canton whether there is a mass meeting or not.

Mrs Swertle, of Cleveland, is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs Chas. Gainey, for treatment, as she is dangerously ill with, it is feared by her friends, consumption.

The North Lawrence coal mine on the John Sohrader farm will have a switch put in this week from the C., L. & W. railroad.

John L. Davis returned home last Friday from Mineral Ridge, where he had intended to spend several weeks. His frequent attacks of asthma compelled his return.

Mr. and Mrs. Will A. Harrold, of Elton, spent Monday at the latter's old home in our village.

The ladies of our village called upon Mrs. W. Forrest, sr., on Monday, to inform her that they had come to help her celebrate her 71st birthday at her pleasant home. They were given a royal welcome, which everyone present enjoyed. An old-fashioned dinner, with an excellent cup of tea, was served. The day was spent in social conversation, politics receiving more than its share of attention, and "old Billy" says that he doesn't believe that Major McKinley had a delegation to call on him this campaign that could talk more politics to the square inch than those convened at his house on Monday. The old man was given a few pointers that he will not soon forget.

Mrs. Mary McInnes, whose death occurred Friday evening, October 23, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Forrest, from a complication of diseases, was in her 74th year, and was widely and favorably known, having resided in this vicinity for nearly forty years The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, being conducted by the Rev. John Herron, of Massillon, and the body was interred in the Newman cemetery beside that of her husband, who had preceded her about twenty seven years. Out of a family of eight children living, but three were permitted to be present at the funeral, the other five being in the far West. The pall bearers were: William Miller, James Archibald, John Bryce, William Forrest, sr., David Naysmith and Mr. Jones.

WILMOT OCCURRENCES.

WILMOT, Oct. 28.—F. Haas & Bro. are buying considerable wheat...Mrs. Frank Bair spent several days the past week with friends near Canal Dover...Teeple & Kayler are still drilling the territory east of town for coal...Miss Gustie Garman, of West Lebanon, is visiting near town...Dr. Wolf has purchased some new poles to take the place of old ones on the telegraph line connecting Wilmot and Beach City...J. W. and F. P. Kreiling were down to Canal Dover, Sunday, the guests of C. L. Kreisher and family. ...Miss Ella Sheline has gone to Zanesville, expecting to remain there during the coming winter...Jacob Shrader, of Cleveland, will move into the house of Christian Kilmer next spring...The Winesburg and Mt. Eaton bands passed through town Saturday evening on their way to Beach City...So well pleased were they with their visit to California two years ago, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Hobbs have again gone to spend the winter.

THE GREENTOWN LETTER.

GREENTOWN, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Samuel Aker was in Canton last week...Mrs. C. Kissinger was a business visitor to Massillon last Thursday...Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Kryder, of Akron, spent Sunday with relatives here...Mrs. Levi Wise and Mrs. J. W. Moore were the guests of Mrs. Kate Dilman, in Canton, last week ...Greentown was well represented at McKinley's home on last Saturday... Misses Emma Wise and Mina Bolender and Mrs Forest Meese, of Uniontown, visited with Mrs. Levi Wise, last Thursday...Several weeks ago the Republicans and silverites of this village erected McKinley and Bryan flag poles, respectively. Sometime afterward the Bryan pole was cut down during the night. This has been the cause of a great deal of unpleasantness among erstwhile good friends. Several persons have been openly accused of the act, but no arrests have been made. The younger generation of politicians, showing more wisdom than their fathers, have erected what they call a Union pole. It now bears only the American flag, but after the election they intend that it shall float the banner of the successful candidate.

A FREE SILVER DEMONSTRATION.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Oct. 28.—For weeks a force of men has been busy plastering Lawrence township with glaring posters announcing that Messrs. H. W. Kerch and John B. Given, of Canton, would ably discuss the cause of free silver and denounce the nefarious customs of the Republican party on the square at North Lawrence, on Tuesday evening. All day long yesterday the same men worked diligently erecting a platform and decorating it with the stars and stripes, evergreens and flowers. The hour for opening the meeting arrived and with it came the orators. But the hearers came not. They waited a half hour and still the toiling masses did not put in an appearance. Then the exponents of that doctrine held a hurried consultation with William Boyd, Ike Moffit and William Fairless and a moment later packed up their notes, entered their carriage and started for home. Neither of the speakers once mounted the rostrum and they left looking as though they were sorry they had come.

The citizens of this place know enough about free silver already. They know who will be benefited by it and they cannot find themselves among the number. They voted for Major McKinley in the past because they believed in him and his doctrines, and they intend to continue to do so.

THE WEEK AT BOLIVAR.

BOLIVAR Oct. 29.—Tunis Lessick, brother of Attorney J. M. Lessick, of Cleveland, who has been making his home in the far West since the war, has returned to Bolivar and expects to make it his home for the time being. He is stopping with his sister, Mrs. Almira Benbacker ..Mr. and Mrs Joseph Bash, of Sugar Creek Falls, paid a short visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Keefer, Tuesday evening..Miss Norma Hickman and Miss Mary Kinsley visited over Sunday with the parents of Miss Kinsler, in Mineral Ridge...Mrs. John Mase is having curbing placed in front of her dwelling place. She has the walks all laid with first class sawed flagging. She has without exceptions, the finest dwelling in the village...Mr. Emanual Exline, a prominent farmer near Sandyville, was buried Sunday. This makes the second one within the last ten days, as Mr Edward Magreel was buried the Sunday previous. Both were old residents of that community... E. T. Keefer, while plastering for Samuel Dietrick last Saturday, got a chunk of first coat mortar in his right eye. He was led to the office of Dr. Garrett who succeeded in removing the mortar. It is feared that Keefer will lose the sight of the eye...The people of Bolivar and vicinity will have the pleasure of hearing a gold Democrat express his views on the financial question next Saturday evening, Oct. 31, in Vesper Hall. The Hon. John Buchannan, of New Philadelphia, will speak at that occasion and, everybody should turn out to hear him, as he is a capable speaker.

Death of Sarah Hocking.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Hocking, who formerly resided here, will learn with sympathetic regret of the recent death of Sarah, their child, at Leslie, Mich. She died of peritonitis, and was carried away on Sept. 30th. She was a bright and interesting girl, studious to an unusual degree, and ambitious to progress, and become an educator herself. The Leslie Republican says of the funeral: "A host of her young friends turned out to pay her the last tribute of respect. Twelve young ladies, members of her Sunday school class, dressed in black and wearing white nubias and holding flowers, acted as honorary pall bearers, and four young men, her class mates in the union school were the pall bearers. She was 16 years and 6 months old, and expected to graduate next June."

For severe, lingering coughs, weak lungs, bleeding from lungs, bronchitis, asthma and consumption, in its early stages, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sovereign remedy. It not only cures the cough, but also builds up the strength and flesh of those reduced below a healthy standard by wasting diseases. Will not make fat folks more corpulent

Hundreds of precious little ones owe their lives to Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, the sovereign cure for croup and all other throat or lung diseases

ONLY ROUTINE WORK.

The Council Holds a Short Session.

SOME CITY NOTES AUTHORIZED.

Contract for Fourth Ward Engine House Work—An Ordinance Authorizing for the Paving of Factory Street—Bills Paid and an Adjournment of Two Weeks.

The city council had no business of importance to transact Tuesday night, and the session was therefore short. Messrs. Reay and Kramer were not present.

The street commissioner reported an expenditure of $172 48 for the two weeks past. The amount was paid on Mr. Paul's motion.

The mayor reported having notified property owners on portions of Cherry and Clay streets to improve the sidewalks with ashes, according to a resolution recently passed.

The sewer committee, after an investigation, reported the catch basins on all sewers in bad condition, and recommended their reconstruction. A motion of acceptance was agreed to.

The committee on fire department reported having awarded the contract for slating the roof of the fourth ward reel house to H. F. Oehler. Andrew Smith was assigned the carpenter work. The total cost of the repairs will not exceed $100. Mr. Geltz's motion to accept the report was agreed to.

Mr. Brown presented an important resolution, the provisions of which are as follows: That the city shall issue one note dated Nov. 1, 1896, for $1,000, payable two years after date; one note of the same date for $1,000, payable four years after date, and one note of the same date for $1,000, payable five years after date.

These notes are to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the office of the city clerk. The purpose of the issue of these notes is to extend the time of payment of the Prospect street bond No 7, due Nov. 1, 1896; West Main street bond No. 13, due Nov. 1, 1896 and the West Main street bond No. 14, due Nov. 1, 1896. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Paul's resolution which makes a provision for storm water sewer pipe across Chestnut street at the intersection of Mill, was adopted. A second resolution by Mr. Paul providing for the construction of a catch basin on the east side of East street sixty feet north of Chestnut street, to connect the gutter with the sanitary sewer, was also adopted. Mr. Smith made the motion.

Mr. Paul deemed it advisable to borrow $400 from the street and alley fund for division among the contractors now laying curb and gutter. A motion of adoption was agreed to without a dissenting vote.

The solicitor presented an order signed by Feidlinger & Rhine, authorizing the payment of money due them on the State and Green street sewers to Lawyers Pease, Baldwin & Young. On motion of Mr. Geltz, $301.71 was paid and $50 retained pending the report of a thorough investigation.

The solicitor was authorized to draw an ordinance for the pavement of Factory street with brick, and after the bills were paid the council adjourned for two weeks.

ODD OHIO HAPPENINGS.

Events Occurring in Towns Roundabout Massillon.

Little 7-year-old Sarah Swainie, of Dayton, O., was stabbed in the neck on Friday with a pair of scissors, nearly severing the jugular vein. The stabbing was done by a boy, one of her schoolmates. The children of her grade are provided with small scissors, with which they cut out figures and pictures in their school work, and it was with these that the stabbing was done.

Mrs. Michael Badger and Mrs. Neil Badger, who live near Wooster, had an adventure with three burglars last Wednesday night. They were sleeping alone in the house, when, shortly after midnight, they were awakened by the smashing in of the front door. A moment later three men rushed into the room, and with drawn revolvers ordered them to tell where the money was kept. Fortunately there was none in the house, and after tying the women in their bed, they made a comfortable meal off whatever eatables they could find in the cellar, and then took their departure. Mrs. Neil Badger finally managed to release herself, and running to the yard, rang the farm bell until neighbors came to her assistance. The men had, of course, escaped.

William Snyder, of Mt. Sterling, O., narrowly escaped death by strangulation. A piece of meat had lodged in his throat and was removed with difficulty, an operation being necessary. Mr Snyder swallowed concentrated lye when he was a boy, causing a severe contraction of the esophagus and making it difficult for him to swallow solid food.

Some time ago the government sent a number of gold fish to the superintendent of the cemetery at Ravenna, O., and these having been placed in the artificial lakes of the cemetery, have multiplied until there are millions of them. As the lake is overstocked, permission has been given to the public to fish them out and the result is that there are constant gold fishing excursions to the cemetery, and that nearly every household in the town has its globe of gold fish.

Catharine Cushenberry, a negro woman, died in Chillicothe, O., last week, at the advanced age of 116 years She was born in Farquier county, Va., in 1780, belonging to a man by the name of Grey. In 1792, at the age of 11 was bought by a man in Moorefield, W. Va., and was afterward purchased by a Mr. Dyer, of Pendleton county, Va Here one of her sons, George Herbert, found her in 1862, and he already having gained his freedom, bought her for $125. She has since lived in Chillicothe. These facts are well authenticated.

Judge Frederick Wickham, the venerable editor of the Norwalk Reflector, who is 84 years of age makes the proud boast that he has a family consisting of himself and 21 sons, grandsons and sons-in-law, who will on November 3, cast their votes for McKinley and Hobart

NEWS OF CANTON TOWN.

Legal Proceedings of the Day at the County Seat.

CANTON, Oct. 28.—Coroner McQuate was called to the home of Mr. Peter S. Miller, at Canton, on Tuesday, to investigate the sudden death of Miss Virginia Ida Miller, who died on Monday at midnight. Miss Miller had been laid up for some time with a heavy cold, which suddenly developed into acute pneumonia. Owing to the suddenness of her death a rumor got about to the effect that she had taken an overdose of opium. Coroner McQuate found that death was due to natural causes.

John Skotnickey has petitioned the court for a dissolution of the partnership of Reed & Skotnickey. The partnership was formed for the purpose of wholesaling and retailing bottled beer, and $1,500 was invested. Skotnickey alleges that Reed collected $500 and appropriated the same to his own use. A receiver is also asked for.

IN PROBATE COURT.

James Wagoner has been appointed guardian of Adam Beard, of Massillon.

Proceedings for the sale of real estate have been filed by the Columbian Building, Loan and Investment Company, in the estate of John Price, of Massillon.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Samuel F. Smith and Cora Hullinger, of Massillon; Calvin D Cowl and Alice G. Haines, of Minerva; Rodney Howald and Hattie Keller and John G. Schneider and Anna M. Bamberger, of Massillon.

Ohio Day in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—[By Associated Press]—Ohio day, of the series of midday meetings of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money Club, brought together a large number of former residents of the Buckeye state. Capt A. H. Mattox presided. The first speech was by Gen. Wager Swayne, who was followed by Fred Grant, General Strong and Anson G. McCook.

Railway Officers Elected.

CINCINNATI, Oct 28.—[By Associated Press]—The Big Four stockholders today re-elected for three years by unanimous vote, Directors Geo. T. Bliss, Jas. D. Laying and H McK. Twombley, of New York; John T. Dye, of Indianapolis, and W. P. Anderson, of Rhode Island.

Methodist Bishops Meet.

PITTSBUR, Oct. 28.—[By Associated Press.—The annual conference of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church began this morning and will continue for two weeks.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AN INVALID FOR YEARS.

A Brief Sketch of the Life of James McLaughlin.

James W. McLaughlin was born December 11, 1867, in Canal Fulton, O. He was an invalid since he became two years old. He graduated from the Canal Fulton high school in the class of 1887, Mr. Isaac M. Taggart, now of Massillon, superintendent. For the last six years Mr. McLaughlin made his home principally with his brother-in law, Mr. Chas. E Strobel, who is married to her who was Hattie M. McLaughlin. The earlier part of these six years Mr. Strobel resided in Canton, the latter portion in the city of Massillon. This last year Mr. McLaughlin lived in New Philadelphia. A week ago he came back to Mr Strobel's, and it was to die. Saturday night he played with the children before he retired. Sabbath morning the hand of death was upon him with icy rigor. Before sunset the soul of James McLaughlin had fled the earthly tabernacle Saturday he uttered an earnest, prayer to God in the presence of the part of the family who were then in the house

At the time of his death he was a member of the First Presbyterian church in Canton. His surviving relatives are comforted "Great are Thy tender mercies, oh Lord," Ps. 119, 156. Mr. McLaughlin was buried Tuesday in the cemetery at Canal Fulton. The funeral services were held in the Presbyterian church of that village The Rev. Mr. Herron preached the sermon, and the Revs Messrs. Elliott, (Presbyterian) and Yoder, (M. E.,) of Canal Fulton, sat in the pulpit and assisted. The Speece Bros., of New Philadelphia, Mr. McLaughlin's latest employers, attended. A goodly company of the deceased's kindred and friends met for the exercises in the church and followed the remains to the grave.

And a considerable company witnessed the departure of the coffined form from the home in Massillon yesterday morning. As they were carrying out the casket to the hearse for the railway station, the little five-year-old nephew said: "Uncle Jim is dead. He can't talk to me any more. He is with Jesus up in Heaven."

Names for New War Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—[By Associated Press]—Secretary Herbert has named the three battleships, now under construction, Alabama, Illinois, and Wisconsin. The gunboats have been named Annapolis, Marietta, Newport, Princeton, Vicksburg, and Wheeling.

Carlisle Will Not Vote.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 28.—[By Associated Press]—Secretary Carlisle will not vote, because the time for registration has expired He speaks at the Auditorium tonight. Arrangements have been made to give him a most impressive welcome.

Killed by an Explosion of Natural Gas.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 28.—[By Associated Press]—An explosion of natural gas at Avalon, a suburb of Allegheny, killed Bessie Osborn and seriously injured her brother and sister, all children. A leak in the kitchen pipe caused the explosion.

The soothing, lung-healing virtues of the newly cut pine are all embodied in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, the sovereign remedy for coughs and colds, and lung troubles of all sorts.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon Oct, 27, 1896:

LADIES

Eckroad, Miss Dora — Garrison, Mrs. Hanna

MEN.

Cochlin, Ed. — Marino, Felic
Eyhmey, C. A. — Smith, Geo. M.
Front, John — Warthen, Geo.
Muir, Bert — Wright, G. S.

FOREIGN.

Phillips, John M.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

$8.10

This may seem like an odd price and looks as though Clothing was sold on a mighty close margin, (well so it is) and if you will take the time to come to our store and see the assortment of all wool Dress Suits and Overcoats that we are selling at this price, you will still wonder how we can afford it, but we get the $8.10 for every one we sell, (no credit, no charging.

C. M. WHITMAN'S

ONE PRICE and CASH ONLY.

18 South Erie Street.

Extra Specials—Sledge Hammers.

Boys' Double Knit Roll Band Caps, 25c. 50c values.	World Beaters—Fine Derbys and Tourists, $1 50, $2.25 values.	25 dozen Boys' Under Vests, two for 25c
Boys' Gold or Silver Yacht, 35c, was 50c	Genuine Scotch Knit Gloves, 25c, was 50	Men's Extra Heavy Underwear 25c.
Genuine Scotch Caps, high tops, 25c 50c values.	Men's Working Mittens, Leather faced. 25c. Big value at 50c.	Boys' Never-Break Fast Black Hose 25c
Men's $2.50 Plush Caps only $1.00.	2 pairs fine Suspenders 25c.	Latest Four-in-Hands, Bows and Knit Scarfs, 25c.

SPANGLER & Co.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE JUDAS OF DRUGS

IT FIRST GIVES ITS VICTIM A KISS AND THEN BETRAYS.

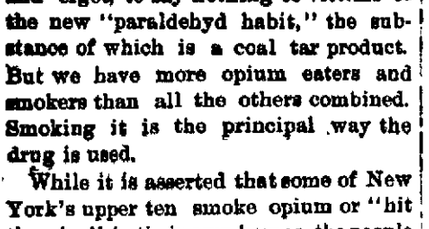
Twenty Thousand Victims of the Habit In New York—Its Effect Upon the Health. Strength of Its Clutches—The Chinese Terms.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—To those who have believed that all American Chinamen were addicted to opium it will be a revelation to know that this drug is to the Chinese what whisky is to Americans—a stimulant, a luxury, but far from a necessity. Those who speak with authority born of experience say that only 50 per cent of American Celestials use the stuff in any of its many forms. But there are fully 20,000 white people in New York city alone who do. There are all kinds of "fiends" in this city, users of morphine, chloral, hasheesh, laudanum, cocaine, chloroform, arsenic and ergot, to say nothing of victims of the new "paraldehyd habit," the substance of which is a coal tar product. But we have more opium eaters and smokers than all the others combined. Smoking it is the principal way the drug is used.

While it is asserted that some of New York's upper ten smoke opium or "hit the pipe" in their own homes, the people most partial to the habit are crooks, green goods men, and women of the street. Outside of "Chinatown," in the lower part of the city, the precincts most inhabited by opium smokers are from Fourteenth street to Forty-second street west of Broadway (the old Tenderloin) and from Fiftieth street to Seventieth street on the west side.

Almost any one can tell a person who practices this habit at a glance. The face is drawn, the complexion sallow, and the pupils of the eye are invariably contracted whether exposed to the light or the dark. The general effect of opium, if continued, is to reduce the weight and to render the subject so that he or she takes a most sanguine view of everything. It does not hurt the brain, but rather sharpens the senses. Even its enemies admit that stupid people who use it become much brighter. That it seizes its votaries in a clutch as relentless almost as death itself may be guessed when it is learned that, while every confirmed smoker asseverates his wish to be cured, but 8 per cent are ever per-



WAITING FOR THE PIPE.

manently weaned from the allurements of opium. This is done chiefly by will power, but as a substitute for the drug opium and sherry are utilized. Two drams of opium are dissolved in a quart of sherry. The "fiend" takes a tablespoonful of this mixture three times a day. For every spoonful he drinks he replaces a like amount of pure sherry, and thus, after a time, the decoction becomes simply wine. Women smokers outnumber the men in the proportion of three to one. This is because, generally speaking, they have more spare time than men.

Continued smoking so weakens the system that it becomes a prey to diseases which would not otherwise be contracted, and which kill off the victim at an early age. Thus it happens that a big majority of these people are under the age of 28 or 30 years.

Next to New York, Boston contains the greatest number of "pipe fiends" of American cities—nearly as many as Gotham. Boston also has the finest "Chinatown" in this country, and Chinese come all the way from San Francisco to visit it. The custom or habit of opium smoking was introduced into the United States when the Chinese first began arriving in California. Wherever they have settled this practice has manifested itself. It is claimed that in every city and town in the country opium smoking is now indulged in. The habit costs something too. In the first place, a "layout" or outfit will average about $25. A smoker will use from two to eight drams a day, costing from 50 cents to $2. Some of the more expensive of paraphernalia is made of gold and costs from $300 up to perhaps $500.

It has been claimed for the Chinese viceroy, Li Hung Chang, that he does not use opium, but the writer happens to know that the suit of rooms occupied by him when in New York had to be thoroughly fumigated after his departure on account of the almost overpowering odor of opium which permeated it. Few Americans have ever attained even a fair degree of proficiency in speaking the Chinese language. Probably Americans who have frequented Chinese dens where opium is smoked know more about the "lingo" than any other class of their countrymen. Smokers pride themselves in calling the articles of the "layout" by their Chinese names. Thus the needle used in cooking the opium is the yen hock, the instrument used to clean the pipe is the yen she gow, the refuse or remains of the opium after being cooked are the yen she, the bowl of the pipe is the tow, and the opium proper is the yen hop.

When a person feels a yearning to smoke, he says he has a yen yen.

EX-SMOKER.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

A Long Leap Backward From Lyceum to Lantern Man.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The season is now approaching when a young man's fancies lightly turn to the prospective bliss of sitting in a darkened hall with his best girl and listening to the glowing periods of the lantern man.

It is not many years since the illustrated lecture came into vogue, perhaps 20 or 30 at the most. If Max Nordau's attention were called to it, doubtless he would denounce it as another sign of decadence, like the more recent fashion of illustrated daily papers, and so forth. We cannot deny that it was a long leap backward from Phillips, Holmes, Sumner, Emerson, Beecher and other knights of the platform to the present entertainers, where the lantern and the pictures are more prominent than the lecturer. The latter, in fact, is but the mouthpiece of the mechanism. The operator of the lantern, away back in the gallery or rear of the hall, is of vastly greater account than the man on the stage. Our fathers used to attend the old fashioned lyceum lecture for the improvement of the mind pure and simple. That's all they got out of it, anyway—good, solid learning, two hours at a stretch and without any embellishment. Now the seance is limited to an hour or 1 hour and 20 minutes, with perhaps a five minute introductory and the rest a procession of pictures. There is more entertainment in a show of this sort, but not so much meat, for the lantern lecturer need not be, rarely is, original. He can purchase his lecture all prepared at the same shop in which he secures his outfit. All he has to do is to commit the lecture to memory and spout it impressively or read it by the light of a shaded lamp. His operator does the rest—manipulates the lantern, places the views and does the spectacular generally. The most successful lantern lectures have been constructed of copious extracts from guidebooks judiciously mixed with popular poetry. Such a lecture is invariably meretricious and gaudy, tinsel instead of gold, but it goes with the unthinking multitude.

The most popular lantern man of the present day is one Stoddard of this city, who blundered into a fortune almost accidentally—that is, he began the business by giving small entertainments in chapels and churches 13 or 15 years ago and is still running, but not in chapels and churches. He fills the largest halls in the country, sometimes with courses twice repeated, and is coining money by the barrelful. Several years ago he was under contract at $20,000 a year and all expenses. He had the good luck at the outset of his career to be taken up by two hard headed business men of Boston who were and are in the hardware trade in Dock square. They advertised Stoddard extensively as the "great and only," the one lecturer of the age, etc., and the result is that they cannot begin to fill the engagements they might make for him. A thousand dollars clear profit per night is nothing extraordinary—in fact, is a quite common occurrence. The secret of this lecturer's success lies in the perfect mechanism of the lecture, of all its appointments, not in his originality or oratory. All that goes to give this man and his managers an income of $30,000 or $40,000 a year can be obtained by purchase and push. In the shops of Paris and America you can buy his views and his lanterns; of the manufacturers of oxygen and hydrogen gases you may hire the tanks and limes for producing a powerful light. In every large city of this country may be found an operator capable of handling the mechanism, but—and this is the open secret of success—he must be thoroughly drilled in his work. He must never make a mistake; he must know just when you want the lantern slide and give it to you upon the screen the instant it is needed. Otherwise your carefully prepared description will have been in vain and excite a laugh instead of compelling admiration. The lantern lecturer, in fact, is completely at his operator's mercy. I myself have been several times a victim, having had the lights go out when in the midst of a lecture. I have experienced the cold chill down the back, the desire to murder the recreant operator, when a slide has been put upon the screen upside down or wrong end foremost.

At such a time the lecturer must have all his wits about him and try to turn the accident to his advantage. If he can only excite a laugh—not at himself, but on account of turning the situation to his benefit—the audience will tolerate an accident of this kind now and then.

I found that my most popular lecture was one with 80 views, and which consumed just 80 minutes in its delivery. You should dismiss your audience with a "good taste in its mouth," as an old lecturer once told me. Josh Billings said to me once: "You can't keep an audience in good humor more'n an hour. I can make 'em laugh for half an hour, but more'n that it ain't human nater to stand. But I have to give 'em a full hour or hour'n a half, or else they think they ain't got their money's wuth!" Eighty minutes, however, is about the right length. One season I delivered 130 lectures and traveled over 30,000 miles.

The "long jumps" make the hole in lecture receipts. On the average they will run about $100 per night. The Lowell institute of Boston pays its lecturers $125 to $150 each for either 6 or 12 lectures; the Peabody of Baltimore, $100 each and will take up to six; the American Geographical society of New York, $100 each, generally one only in a season. But a popular lecturer can make much more taking his risks, always providing that he be really popular; otherwise the risks are great.

FRED A. OBER.

Our First Mulberry Tree.

The first mulberry tree in America was brought from France in 1826, with the expectation of establishing mulberry groves and sericulture in New York.

THE NEW CREATIONS.

WEDDING DRESS WORN BY THE DAUGHTER OF A PRINCE.

Description of a Superb Reception Dress of White and Silver Brocade—New Fancies In Kid Gloves—Stylish Headgear. A Handsome Fawn Armure Suit.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—This is the season for weddings, and as that is the case and I came across a duplicate—or at least it was said to be—of the wedding dress worn by a daughter of the Prince of Wales, I feel it a duty to tell all I could see, so that some other girl may go and do likewise if she can afford it. This gown was of the thickest and richest possible satin duchess in plain mat white. The skirt was snugly fitted over the hips, but flared out to the long rounded train. This was lined with white taffeta and bordered with a double ruffle of white silk muslin. All

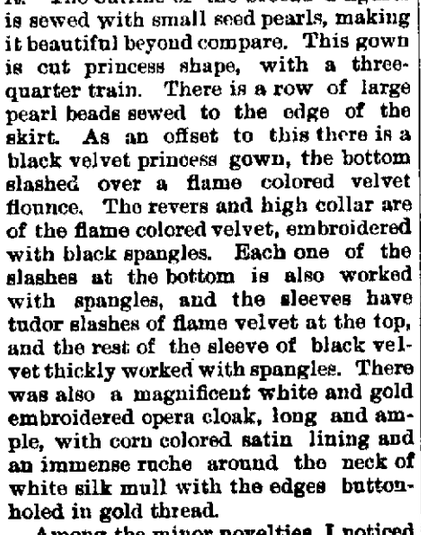
WEDDING GOWN.

along the center of this ruffle was sewed a slender trail of orange leaves and buds. On one side of the train there was a very large rosette of silk muslin trailed full of orange blossoms and leaves. The corsage was low for the princess, but was high in the copy. The lower portion of the waist was swathed in folds of the silk muslin over the silk. A wreath of blossoms and leaves was put quite around the neck, forming a sort of bertha. The belt was of the silk sewed with pearl beads. The front of the high neck was of smooth satin duchess, and it ended in a puffed stock fastened with orange blossoms. The sleeves were of silk muslin and festooned with range buds.

The use of so much silk muslin upon a wedding dress for a princess sets the seal of popularity upon that dainty fabric. The veil was of old point for the princess, but tulle is prettier and more bridelike.

The same house which has reproduced the bridal costume above referred to has on view a superb reception dress made of white and silver brocade, so rich and stiff that one wonders whether the wearer will ever be able to sit down in it. The outline of the brocad d figures is sewed with small seed pearls, making it beautiful beyond compare. This gown is cut princess shape, with a three-quarter train. There is a row of large pearl beads sewed to the edge of the skirt. As an offset to this there is a black velvet princess gown, the bottom slashed over a flame colored velvet flounce. The revers and high collar are of the flame colored velvet, embroidered with black spangles. Each one of the slashes at the bottom is also worked with spangles, and the sleeves have tudor slashes of flame velvet at the top, and the rest of the sleeve of black velvet thickly worked with spangles. There was also a magnificent white and gold embroidered opera cloak, long and ample, with corn colored satin lining and an immense ruche around the neck of white silk mull with the edges buttonholed in gold thread.

Among the minor novelties I noticed white undressed kids in all lengths, sometimes stitched in wide bands and sometimes plain, but all are worn larger and looser than they have been. The favorite for everyday has four large buttons. For evening they are not so long



SOME NEW CREATIONS.

as formerly, but there are several wrinkles left down around the wrists. Bracelets are often seen now over gloves, mostly in the oldest style one can obtain. Pink coral in squares, with slender gold chains holding them together, made one pair of beautiful bracelets.

There was a lovely soft fawn colored armure suit. The skirt was ungarnished. The basque was slashed in scallops all around. There was a wide flat revers collar in rich dark green, embroidered with gold and edged with gold beads and a plaiting of black silk mull. The front of the basque was filled in by white silk with a white chiffon frill edged with yellow floss. The gigot sleeves were finished with velvet cuffs and chiffon frills to match the revers. A green velvet and rough straw hat made the finish to this elegant costume.

OLIVE HARPER.

LONDON IN SHADOW.

Reflections Upon the World's Metropolis After Midnight.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, Oct. 12.—After Big Ben tolls out the hour of midnight the Titan city of London becomes strange and quiet. It becomes at once alive and dead. People leave its streets, and soon there is nothing left but shadows—gigantic, weird shadows—nameless shadows of the past and present.

Along you walk by the old river, and you look into its waters and you see reflections of a strange and glorious beauty mingling with shadows foul and unspeakable—terrifying, forbidding shadows that foretell, mayhap, the end. You see the shadows of the great square prisons of modern commerce. You see the shadows of the towers and turrets of ages long dead.

And you walk on, on, your footsteps sounding lone and strange. It is as if you were in some vast deserted city—as if you were in some mighty, ghost haunted labyrinth.

Boom! The great bell breaks forth marking the hour of 1. How mighty the tone, full of menace and awful power! It voices the genius of the great English nation—that dominant genius that has crushed and colonized, that has spread itself wherever wind blows or water dashes.

Aye, the tone of this great bell sweeps alike over hovel and palace, sweeps out over the black, sullen waters, sweeps over destitution, misery and prostitution and over happy peace and calm and rest.

It startles the poor miserables who tonight have no place to sleep. They sit up on the benches where they have been lying and shiver and shudder. The great brazen tone is indeed full of menace for them.

Alas for these poor human shadows! They belong to the sinister, black, menacing shadows of the town. They are indeed ghosts—ghosts of wrecked lives.

There is no one to speak for them. There is no one to give them shelter. There is no one to give them warmth or food or love. Truly are they shadows. Truly are they lost. They are damned into the hell of London blackness.

You pause and think and consider. Why have not these people food and shelter? Why have they to rot and shiver in the midst of plenty? Over yonder is a palace wherein 1,000 such as these might be housed. Over yonder is a church—mark you, a church—wherein shelter might be had. What would Christ say to this?

But Christ is dead.

And you walk along till you come to Trafalgar square. Here are the mighty lions that guard the base of the column upon which Nelson's statue stands. High up through the shadow and gloom you can see the figure of the hero. He fought for a king and for lust of dominion did this brave Nelson. Men such as he are now needed to fight for the cause of liberty.

It was here in this square where people were murdered by the police because they were bold enough to gather together and discuss as to the best method of gaining a little liberty. The police said there was a riot, and if the police said this there must necessarily have been a riot, for the police are a truthful body of men.

And along you walk till you come to Piccadilly—the promenade where vice flaunts and fashion struts.

How quiet Piccadilly is now. The poor painted women have gone from it. The satyrs with the tall hats are gone, too. No one is in sight, but, perchance, a belated newsboy who has not sold enough papers to buy himself a miserable, squalid bed.

And you walk along on the left till you come to the Green park, where royalty suns and airs itself in the daytime. It is now closed and iron railings protect the long stretches between the gates. Outside these railings you will find people lying on the icy flags. They are huddled up like rats, vainly trying to keep the warmth in themselves. Here is a woman—a poor, old woman, with white hair. Her ragged, dirty shawl is wrapped around her shoulders, and here is a boy, and here is a man.

Ah, where do the people come from? And whither do they go? Who knows? Who knows? And who cares?

And now you turn to the left again and you are passing by a great, great palace. And the one that owns this palace is a woman, even as the old white haired woman who is lying on the flags outside the Green park. Aye, it is a woman who owns this vast palace.

But this woman is a queen.

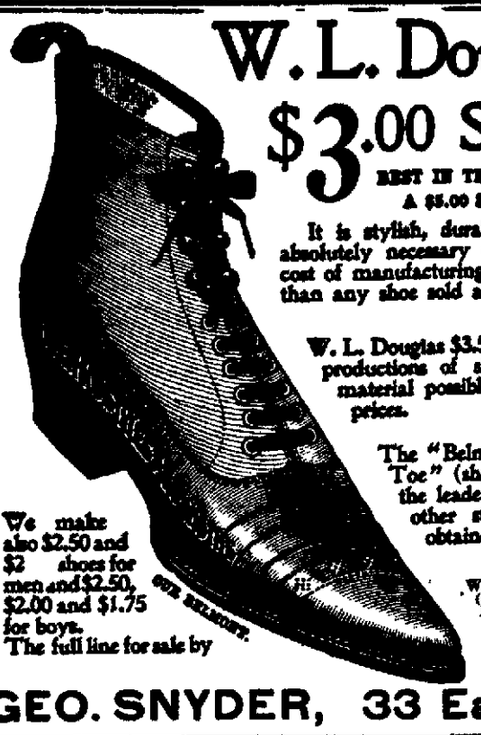
And you still bear to your left till at last you are under the great shadows of old Westminster abbey. Here lie in their last sleep great men. Here is the monument to the triumphs and glories of a mighty nation. Here are grandeur and magnificence, and a stone's throw from here are squalor and misery and the choking of despair.

And yonder are the houses wherein well fed and well clothed men sit and deliberate as to the welfare of the working masses who toil and moil from day to dark to keep them in the fat of the land. Herein men talk of wars who never go to wars. Herein is talk, talk. And now you are back again to the river—the strange old river. How black are the shadows! And you stop and think. Soon it will be day, but meanwhile are shadows, shadows.

BART KENNEDY.

Ella F. Fry's Invention.

Ella F. Fry of Richmonddale, O., has lately patented a tray attachment for bedsteads to hold articles for the convenient use of invalids. It is a novel device, readily attachable to the inner face of the side rail of the bedstead and foldable adjacent to the mattress. A post is pivotally attached to the rail, and adjustable on it is a standard carrying a hinged bracket plate, to which a tray may be secured and held in level position, partly over the bed. The invalid is thus enabled to eat with comfort and have the necessary articles within easy reach.



W. L. Douglas $3.00 SHOE

BEST IN THE WORLD.
A $5.00 SHOE FOR $3.00.

It is stylish, durable and perfect-fitting, qualities absolutely necessary to make a finished shoe. The cost of manufacturing allows a smaller profit to dealers than any shoe sold at $3.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible to put into shoes sold at these prices.

The "Belmont" and "Pointed Toe" (shown in cuts) will be the leaders this season, but any other style desired may be obtained from our agents.

We use only the best Calf, Russia Calf (all colors), French Patent Calf, French Enamel, Vici Kid, etc., graded to correspond with prices of the shoes.
If dealer cannot supply you, write
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
CATALOGUE FREE.

We make also $2.50 and $2 shoes for men and $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 for boys.
The full line for sale by

GEO. SNYDER, 33 East Main Street.

Your Stomach Distresses You

after eating a hearty meal, and the result is a chronic case of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, or a bilious attack.

RIPANS TABULES

Promote Digestion, Regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Purify the Blood, and are a Positive Cure for Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and all other Diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach. They act gently yet promptly, and perfect digestion follows their use.
Ripans Tabules take the place of an Entire Medicine Chest, and should be kept for use in every family.

Price, 50 Cents a box. At Druggists, or by mail.
RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

$2.50 CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO.
DAILY LINE BETWEEN
Cleveland and Toledo.
Via "C. & B. LINE"
Steamers "City of Buffalo," (new) "State of Ohio" and "State of New York."
DAILY TIME TABLE, SUNDAY INCLUDED
AFTER MAY 30.

Lv. Cleveland, 7:30 P. M. | Lv. Buffalo, 7:30 P. M.
Ar. Buffalo, 6:30 A. M. | Ar Cleveland, 7:30 A. M.
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Take the "C. & B. Line" steamers and enjoy a refreshing night's rest when enroute to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, New York, Boston, Albany, 1,000 Islands, or any Eastern or Canadian point.

Cheap Excursions Weekly to Niagra Falls.

Send 4 cents postage four tourist pamphlet.

W. F. HERMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt. T. F. NEWMAN, Gen'l Manager.
CLEVELAND, O.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Tra'ns Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.
Taking effect May 10, 1896.

Going East.	No. 1*	No. 3†	No. 5*	
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m	
Toledo.....Lv	8 00	1 50	7 45	.....
Oak Harbor	9 08	2 51	8 44	...
Fremont	9 26	3 16	9 07	.....
Clyde	9 42	3 33	9 25	.....
Bellevue	9 57	3 49	9 40	.....
Monroeville	10 12	4 05	10 05	.....
Norwalk	10 28	4 16	10 16	.....
Wellington	11 07	5 08	11 02	.....
Spencer	11 20	5 17	11 11	.....
Lodi	11 37	5 33	11 31	.....
Creston	11 53	5 48	11 47	.....
Orrville	12 24 p	6 17	12 17 a	a. m.
Massillon	1 00	6 50	12 50	6 25
Navarre	1 42	.....	.....	6 42
Valley Jct	2 13	.....	.....	7 12
Canal Dover	2 40	.....	.....	.....
Marietta	7 05	.....	.....	.....
Sherrodsville	2 38	.....	.....	7 35
Bowerston	2 51	.....	.....	7 50
Scio	3 05	.....	.....	8 03
Jewett	3 18	.....	.....	8 15
Dillonvale	4 16	.....	.....	9 12
Warrenton	4 33	.....	.....	9 30
Brilliant	4 52	.....	.....	9 52
Mingo Jct	5 00	.....	.....	10 00
Steubenville	5 10	.....	.....	10 10
Martin's Ferry	4 58	.....	.....	9 58
Wheeling	5 10	.....	.....	10 10

Going West.	No. 8*	No. 6*	No. 2*	No. 4†
	a. m.	p. m.	..	.....
Wheeling	9 00	3 55	...	.....
Martin's Ferry	9 12	07	...	.....
Steubenville	8 55	3 5	.....	.....
Mingo Jct	9 05	4 05	.....	.....
Brilliant	9 12	1	.....	.....
Warrenton	9 40	4 5	.....	.....
Dillonvale	9 59	4 54	.....	.....
Jewett	10 55	5 50	.....	.....
Scio	11 07	0	.....	.....
Bowerston	11 19	15	.....	.....
Leesville	..	.....	.....	.....
Sherrodsville	11 31	6 29	.....	.....
N. Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley Jct	11 50	6 52	.....	.....
Navarre	12 26 p	7 24	a. m.	a. m.
Massillon	1 10	7 40	4 45	9 40
Orrville	1 45	.....	5 18	10 15
Creston	2 16	.....	5 47	10 47
Lodi	2 32	.....	6 03	11 03
Spencer	2 49	.....	16 19	11 20
Wellington	3 04	.....	6 32	11 33
Norwalk	3 54	.....	7 19	12 15 p
Monroeville	4 05	.....	7 30	12 26
Bellevue	4 21	.....	7 46	12 40
Clyde	4 37	.....	8 01	1 06
Fremont	4 55	.....	8 18	1 24
Oak Harbor	5 19	.....	8 42	1 49
Toledo	6 20	..	9 45	2 50

Huron Division.

From Norwalk	No 10	From Huron	No. 9
	a. m.		p. m.
Norwalk.....Lv	5 35	Huron.....Lv	5 30
Milan	6 00	Milan	6 00
Huron.....Ar	6 20	Norwalk.....Ar	6 26

*Daily.—(Trains Nos. 1, 6, 2, 5, 7, 8.
*†Daily except Sunday.

JAMES M. HALL,
Gen'l Pass. Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co.
Time table in effect July 19 1896

North Bound		No. 1	6	8
Central Standard	a m	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Bridgeport	..	*6 00	12 25	4 45
Uhrichsville, arr	..	8 10	2 35	7 00
Uhrichsville, dep	8	8 10	*2 35	7 00
New Philadelphia	5 52	8 28	2 53	7 19
Canal Dover	6 .	8 36	3 00	7 26
Strasburg	6 55	8 49	3 13	7 39
Justus	6 1	9 08	3 30	7 56
Massillon	6 2	9 20	3 45	8 15
Warwick	6 5	9 50	4 10	.....
Sterling	7 1	10 12	4 33	.....
Chippewa Lake	7 3	10 26	4 48	.....
Medina	7 .	10 37	5 00	.....
Lester	7 45	10 45	5 10	.....
Lester Junc	8 27	10 50	5 44	.....
Grafton	8 4	11 07	6 08	.....
Elyria	9 01	11 21	6 21	.....
Lorain	9 1	11 35	6 35	.....
Lester Junc	7 54	10 49	5 15	.....
Cleveland	.	*11 50	*6 15	....

South Bound.	1	3		
Valley Depot,	a. m.	p. m.	p.m	p. m.
Lv. Cleveland	*7 20	1 00	*4 3	....
Lester Junc	8 19	1 57	5 [illegible]	
Lorain	7 00	1 05	4 1[illegible]	+7 [illegible]
Elyria	7 15	1 19	4 2[illegible]	7 45
Grafton	[illegible]	1 36	.. .	8 01
Lester Junc	7 50	1 53	5 05	+8 19
Lester	8 22	2 00	5 39	.....
Medina	8 31	2 08	5 3	.....
Chippewa Lake	8 42	2 20	5 0[illegible]	..
Sterling	8 57	2 36	6 1[illegible]	7
Warwick	9 2[illegible]	2 58	6 37	a. m.
Massillon	9 47	3 22	7 04	6 30
Justus	10 03	3 39	* 21	* 46
Strasburg	10 20	3 56	7 35	7 08
Canal Dover	10 35	4 09	7 52	7 16
New Philadelphia	10 49	4 17	8 00	7 28
Uhrichsville, arr.	*11 00	4 37	*8 [illegible] 0	7 44
Uhrichsville, dep	11 2[illegible]	4 52	+8 2[illegible]	7 44
Bridgeport	1 30	7 00	+10 50	10 00

Electric cars from Bridgeport, to Wheeling a. m., p. m., p. m., p. m. Electric cars to Bridgeport a. m., p. m., p. m.
*Daily.
†Sunday only between points marked.†
All other trains daily except Sunday.
On Sundays train 1 runs to Uhrichsville only and on same days train 6 starts from Uhrichsville instead of Bridgeport.
For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,
M. G. CARRIEL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.
Pennsylvania Lines.
Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9	3	13	31	11
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM
Pittsb'gh lv	*7 00	*1 40	*6 39	*5 00	*5 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 43	7 30	6 16	6 49
Columbiana "		3 45		7 23	
Leetonia .. "	9 12	3 52		7 35	
Salem ..... "	9 25	4 05	8 24	7 50	6 57
Alliance ar.	9 50	4 35	8 55	8 20	6 55
Alliance lv.	9 55	4 40	8 55	8 20	PM
Maximo .... "		4 55		8 37	
Louisville .. "		5 0[illegible]		8 49	
Canton .... "	10 26	5 2	9 27	9 03	
Massillon ... "	10 38	5 43	9 40	9 22	
Lawrence .. "		5 52		9 37	
Burton City.. "		6 03		9 51	
Orrville .. "	11 01	6 0[illegible]	10 06	9 56	
Smithville .. "		6 20		10 10	
Wooster .... "	11 18	6 31	10 25	10 22	
Shreve ..... "		6 50		10 44	
Big Prairie .. "		6 53		10 47	
Millersville .. "		7 0[illegible]		10 57	
Loudonville .. "		7 1[illegible]		11 10	
Perrysville .. "		7 2[illegible]		11 2[illegible]	
Lucas ..... "		7 4[illegible]		11 [illegible]	
Mansfield .. "		7 5[illegible]	11 30	11 [illegible]	
Crestline ar	12 25	8 5[illegible]		12 [illegible]	
Crestline lv	12 30	8 5[illegible]		12 [illegible]	
Galion ..... "	1 16	P M		1 [illegible]	
Iberia ..... "	2 50			2 [illegible]	
Mt. Vernon .. "	3 [illegible]			3 [illegible]	
Gambier .... "	4 [illegible]			3 [illegible]	
Orrville .. "	4 25			3 [illegible]	
Wadsworth .. "	4 [illegible]			4 [illegible]	
Akron ..... "	5 [illegible]			5 [illegible]	
Hudson .... "	5 [illegible]			5 [illegible]	
Cleveland .. ar	6 [illegible]			6 [illegible]	

Eastward	20	8	4	6	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	
Chicago lv	7 30	*3 00	*11 0[illegible]	*2 45	
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 32	1 35	4 01	
Plymouth .. "	10 38	5 45	2 58	5 00	
Warsaw ..... "	11 30	6 26	3 56	5 33	
Ft. Wayne ar.	12 50	7 35	5 23	6 52	
Fort Wayne lv.	2 18	3 4[illegible]	6 46		32
Lima ..... "	3 15	4 30	7 45	8 30	AM
Bucyrus .... "	4 19	11 19	9 55	0 09	AM
Crestline .. "	16 10	11 55	10 35	10 50	*5 20
Mansfield .. "	5 40	12 20	11 00	11 15	5 45
Lucas ..... "	6 51			11 28	5 58
Perrysville .. "	7 09	..	..	11 41	6 1[illegible]
Loudonville "	7 18	..	..	11 51	6 17
Lakeville .. "	7 30			12 03	6 27
Big Prairie .. "	7 33			12 12	6 31
Shreve ..... "	7 41			12 20	6 35
Wooster .... "	8 03	1 30	12 14	12 42	7 00
Smithville .. "	8 15			12 55	7 11
Orrville .. "	8 30	1 51	12 38	1 10	7 25
Burton City.. "	8 37				7 32
Lawrence .. "	8 45			1 30	7 40
Massillon .. "	9 03	2 18	1 03	1 46	7 55
Canton .... "	8 20	2 34	1 21	2 05	8 12
Louisville .. "	9 35			2 20	8 25
Maximo .... "	9 45			2 32	8 36
Alliance ar	10 01	3 10	1 55	2 45	8 50
Alliance lv	10 00	3 10	2 00	3 15	9 40
Salem ..... "	10 30	3 34	2 31	3 40	10 10
Leetonia .. "	10 45		2 47	3 58	10 25
Columbiana "	10 54		2 55		10 34
Beaver Falls "	11 58	4 45	4 00	4 45	11 45
Pittsb'gh ar.	1 15	5 50	5 10	5 45	1 15
	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM

	10	
	PM	AM
Chicago lv		
Valparaiso "		
Plymouth .. "		
Warsaw ..... "		
Ft. Wayne ar.		
Fort Wayne lv.		
Lima ..... "		
Bucyrus .... "		
Crestline .. "	10 41	
Mansfield .. "	11 30	
Lucas ..... "		
Perrysville .. "		
Loudonville "		
Lakeville .. "		
Big Prairie .. "		
Shreve ..... "		
Wooster .... "	*9 35	
Smithville .. "	9 53	
Orrville .. "		
Burton City.. "		
Lawrence .. "		
Massillon .. "		
Canton .... "		
Louisville .. "		
Maximo .... "		
Alliance ar		
Alliance lv		
Salem ..... "		
Leetonia .. "		
Columbiana "		
Beaver Falls "		
Pittsb'gh ar.	11 30	
	PM	AM

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 8 and 15, Pittsburgh and Chicago, No. 8 leaving Pittsburgh at 1:40 p. m. for the East. Parlor car on No. 3 leaving Pittsburgh at 1:00 p. m. for Chicago. Dining cars on Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 20 and 32 connect in Union Station, Pittsburgh, with lighted trains from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. [Meals. ‡Flag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C., C. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by Nos. 6, 8, 32 and 34; for Columbus by Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31 and 32. Nos. 3 and 9 connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Findlay and Toledo. Nos. 4 and 8 connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

5-17-96-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.
"B. & O. System."
Taking Effect November 24, 1895

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 14.	No. 4.	No. 6	No. 12
	A. M.	A. M	AM	P. M.
Massillon	5 33	8 15	PM12 33	4 14
Canton	6 22	9 05	1 38	5 04
Akron	*8 10	10 [illegible]	2 55	6 39
Cleveland		*11 50	*6 15	

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 15
	A. M	P M	P. M	P. M.
Cleveland	7 10	12 05	*4 3[illegible]	6 3[illegible]
Akron	8 27	1 2[illegible]	5 4[illegible]	7 5[illegible]
Canton	9 41	2 [illegible]	6 5[illegible]	8 4[illegible]
Massillon	10 10	3 10	6 10	9 1[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Ticket office, C. H. Rudolph's Jewelry Store No. 21 East Main street.

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC R. R
INTERURBAN DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, Oct 11, 1896, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square, Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, on schedule time, as follows: STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a. m.	12 30 a. m.	6 30 p. m
6 30 a. m.	1 18 p. m.	7 06 p. m
7 06 a. m.	1 54 p. m.	7 42 p. m
7 42 a. m.	2 30 p. m.	8 30 p. m
8 30 a. m.	3 30 p. m.	9 30 p. m
9 30 a. m.	4 30 p. m.	10 30 p. m.
10 30 a. m.	5 06 p. m.	
11 30 a. m.	5 42 p. m.	

*Daily, except Sunday.

All Massillon trains after 8 a. m. connect for the Lake.

For special service, rates and information, apply to F. H. Killinger, Gen. Agt., Massillon

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

POINTS FOR VOTERS.

States Where the Three Parties Have Arranged Fusion.

THE OFFICES TO BE FILLED.

Republicans Have Arranged Fusion In Only One State and That Is Texas. Democrats Have Made Fusion Arrangements In 29 States.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The Republicans have a straight electoral ticket in 44 of the 45 states, having effected a fusion in only one—Texas, with the "middle-of-the-road" Populists and gold standard Democrats.

The Democrats have a straight electoral ticket in only 15 of the states, having effected a fusion with the Populists and Silver Republicans in 29 of the others, a conclusion not having yet been reached in the remaining ones. In some cases the Populists and Silver Republicans endorsed the Democratic electoral ticket, but in others concessions of electors were made to them for their support of Bryan and Sewall. In two states, Oregon and South Dakota, the Democrats endorsed the Populist electoral ticket.

The following table shows the states with a straight Democratic electoral ticket and those in which a division of electors has been made. The figures for North Carolina are those embraced in the proposition of the Populists to the Democrats, who, however, have not yet accepted their offer of division in that state, but the Populists, it is understood, still have hopes of effecting a fusion in North Carolina:

States.	Electoral Vote.	Democratic.	Populist.	Silver Men.
Alabama	11	11	....	....
Arkansas	8	5	3	....
California	9	5	4	....
Colorado	4	2	1	1
Connecticut	6	5	1	....
Delaware	3	3	....	....
Florida	4	4	....	....
Georgia	13	13	....	....
Idaho	3	3	....	....
Illinois	24	20	4	....
Indiana	15	10	5	....
Iowa	13	10	3	....
Kansas	10	10	....	....
Kentucky	13	11	2	....
Louisiana	8	4	4	....
Maine	6	6	....	....
Maryland	8	8	....	....
Massachusetts	15	14	1	....
Michigan	14	10	3	1
Minnesota	9	4	4	1
Mississippi	9	9	....	....
Missouri	17	13	4	....
Montana	3	2	1	....
Nebraska	8	4	4	....
Nevada	3	3	....	....
New Hampshire	4	4	....	....
New Jersey	10	10	....	....
New York	36	36	....	....
North Carolina	11	5	5	1
North Dakota	3	3	....	....
Ohio	23	18	5	....
Oregon	4	....	4	....
Pennsylvania	32	28	4	....
Rhode Island	4	4	....	....
South Carolina	9	9	....	....
South Dakota	4	....	4	....
Tennessee	12	12	....	....
Texas	15	15	....	....
Utah	3	1	1	1
Vermont	4	4	....	....
Virginia	12	10	2	....
Washington	4	2	2	....
West Virginia	6	4	2	....
Wisconsin	12	9	3	....
Wyoming	3	2	1	....
Total	447	308	74	5

The following are the officers to be voted for Nov. 3:

Alabama—Eleven presidential electors, nine congressmen.

Arkansas—Eight presidential electors, six congressmen, legislature.

California—Nine presidential electors, seven congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, regents of state university, legislature.

Connecticut—Six presidential electors, four congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, controller, legislature.

Florida—Four presidential electors, two congressmen.

Georgia—Thirteen presidential electors, eleven congressmen.

Idaho—Three presidential electors, one congressman, governor, lieutenant governor, judge of supreme court, attorney general, treasurer, mine inspector, superintendent of public instruction, auditor, secretary of state.

Illinois — Twenty-four presidential electors, twenty-four congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, university trustees, legislature.

Indiana—Fifteen presidential electors, thirteen congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, reporter supreme court, attorney general, state statistician, superintendent public instruction.

Iowa—Thirteen presidential electors, eleven congressmen, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, judge supreme court, railroad commissioners.

Kansas—Ten presidential electors, eight congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, superintendent of public instruction, chief justice supreme court, legislature.

Kentucky — Thirteen presidential electors, eleven congressmen.

Louisiana—Eight presidential electors, six congressmen.

Maine—Six presidential electors.

Maryland—Eight presidential electors, six congressmen.

Massachusetts—Fifteen presidential electors, thirteen congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general.

Michigan — Fourteen presidential electors, twelve congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, land commissioner, attorney general, superintendent of schools, member board of education.

Minnesota—Nine presidential electors, seven congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general.

Mississippi—Nine presidential electors, seven congressmen.

Missouri—Seventeen presidential electors, fifteen congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, railroad commissioners, judge of supreme court.

Montana—Three presidential electors, one congressman, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, justice of supreme court.

Nebraska—Eight presidential electors, six congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, commissioner of public lands, superintendent of public instruction, regent of university, justices of supreme court.

Nevada—Three presidential electors, one congressman, lieutenant governor, supreme judge, regents of university, legislature.

New Hampshire—Four presidential electors, two congressmen, governor, legislature.

New Jersey—Ten presidential electors, eight congressmen, legislature.

New York—Thirty-six presidential electors, thirty-four congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, judge court of appeals, legislature.

North Carolina—Eleven presidential electors, nine congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state treasurer, auditor, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, justice of supreme court.

North Dakota—Three presidential electors, one congressman, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, railway commissioners, superintendent of public instruction, insurance commissioner, commissioner of agriculture and labor, legislature.

Ohio — Twenty-three presidential electors, twenty-one congressmen, secretary of state, judge of supreme court, food and dairy commissioner, member board of public works.

Oregon—Four presidential electors, legislature.

Pennsylvania—Thirty-two presidential electors, twenty-nine congressmen.

Rhode Island—Four presidential electors, two congressmen.

South Carolina—Nine presidential electors, seven congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, comptroller general, attorney general, treasurer, adjutant and inspector general.

South Dakota—Four presidential electors, two congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, railway commissioners, land commissioners, legislature.

Tennessee—Twelve presidential electors, ten congressmen, governor.

Texas—Fifteen presidential electors, thirteen congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, controller, treasurer, attorney general, land commissioner, superintendent public instruction, railroad commissioners, judges court of appeals.

Utah—Three presidential electors, one congressman, legislature.

Vermont—Four presidential electors.

Virginia—Tweleve presidential electors, ten congressmen.

Washington—Four presidential electors, two congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, judge of supreme court, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of public lands, state printer.

West Virginia—Six presidential electors, four congressmen, governor, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of schools, justice of supreme court.

Wisconsin—Twelve presidential electors, ten congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, insurance commissioner, treasurer, attorney general, railroad commissioner, superintendent of public schools.

Wyoming—Three presidential electors, one congressman, justice supreme court.

Arizona—Delegate to congress.

New Mexico—Delegate to congress.

Oklahoma—Delegate to congress.

WHAT DOES ABDUL INTEND?

The Sultan Arming Musselmen—European Interference Likely.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The levying of a tax to arm the Musselmen and the extensive purchase of arms during the week has caused a feeling of vague uneasiness and alarm. The palace hopes to distract the attention of the Moslems in Constantinople from its own misdeeds by holding out a prospect of unlimited loot.

Reports from all parts of Turkey point to the complete dislocation of the administrative machine and an absence of all justice and public security. The envoys have sent a collective note to the porte of the strongest character in view of the critical situation.

The Speaker, discussing the matter, says: "The new war tax is a sign that the sultan means to fight, possibly after carrying out the fresh massacres of Christians which are daily expected. The sick man, we trust, is nearing his death struggle. There is little doubt in the public mind that an arrangement for joint European action exists, and at present it is only resisted by one power."

SAVED BY THE PREACHER

Prevented a Panic in a Chicago Church During a Fire.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—By rare presence of mind the Rev. Dr. James Villa Blake saved his congregation from panic and possible awful results from a fire which broke out just as the morning service was beginning at the Third Unitarian church Sunday and which destroyed the main part of the building.

When the pastor took his place in the pulpit his attention was drawn to smoke in the lobby leading to the Sunday school room. He remained standing until the organist had ceased playing, and then requested the congregation to retire quietly by the rear exits. His manner so reassured those assembled that a panic was averted. The church was almost entirely destroyed. The loss is placed at $25,000

An Important Decision.

LITTLE, ROCK, Ark., Oct. 26.—The supreme court in an opinion by Justice Riddick holds that the governor has the right to appoint members of the legislature where vacancies have been caused by death, resignation or other causes.

Central American Exposition.

GUATEMALA, Oct. 26.—Representatives of 26 foreign countries are working for the success of the Central American exposition. Senor Dolores Rodriguez has been appointed minister to the United States.

Will Die by Electricity.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Edward Hughson, charged with murdering his wife at a farmhouse near here, has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

INGERSOLL ON LAW AND MONEY.

He Makes Clear Some of the Absurd Arguments of the Silverites.

If you can make money by law, why shouldn't we be rich? If 100 people should settle on an island and form a government and elect a legislature, they could make laws. And if money is the creature of law, there is no reason why they should not be as wealthy as Great Britain. [Laughter and applause.] Law is inexhaustible [laughter], and if you can turn it into money no nation has an excuse for being poor.

Then there is another thing. If the government can make money by law—and I would like to have some good Bryan man answer the question—if the government can make money by law, why should the government collect taxes? [Laughter and applause.] Let us be honest. Here is a poor man, with a little yoke of cattle, cultivating 40 acres of stony ground, working like a slave in the heat of the summer, in the cold blasts of winter, and the government makes him pay $10 taxes, when, according to these gentlemen, it could issue a $100,000 bill in a second. Issue the bill and give the fellow with the cattle a rest. [Laughter.] Is it possible for the mind to conceive anything more absurd than that the government can create money? * * *

We—and remember it—have to support the government. Government cannot support us. And the idea that the government can create money in politics, in finance, is just as absurd as the doctrine of perpetual motion is in mechanics, just as idiotic as the philosopher's stone, just as absurd as the fountain of eternal youth. * * *

Ah, but they say, "What makes gold valuable is that the law has made it a legal tender." Again, gentlemen, you are arguing backward. Because it was valuable the law made it a legal tender. Making it legal tender did not give it value; but, being valuable, the law made it a legal tender, recognizing its value. And yet these gentlemen say that it got all its value from the law making it a legal tender. It is exactly the other way. The legal tender law rests on the value of the metal. Why is gold valuable? I don't know. Why do people love oysters? I don't know. [Applause and laughter.] Why do so many people get idiotic about election? [Applause.] I don't know. But these are facts in human nature. For some reason, or for money, people give a value to gold. And that value is recognized by the lawmaking power, and that is all there is to the legal tender act.

Bismarck's Position.

That's right, Uncle Samuel, go ahead and try free coinage at 16 to 1. I shouldn't wonder a bit if it would work all right. Anyhow, it might be the means of forcing Europe to take up bimetallism again. Something should be done right away. Here's Germany, with $107,000,000 worth of silver whose value is rapidly declining, and I don't see any prospect of Europeans ever coming to the rescue unless you first try the experiment.

Kicking Against the Pricks.

There is no doubt of the forceful and magnetic quality of Mr. Bryan on the stump. He has a wonderful facility for making things appear what they are not. He can, as the Irish say, "talk a bird off a bush." But who can contend successfully against facts? Mr. Bryan would have us believe that depreciating prices are due to depreciated silver and appreciated gold. He has been harping on this theme ever since he was nominated. But the markets give him the lie. The following figures showing the course of prices are more eloquent than a hundred Bryans:

	Wheat, Bushel. Cents.	Cotton, Pound. Cents.	Silver, Ounce. Cents.
July 9	65⅝	7	68⅞
Oct. 17	81	8	65¼
Increase	17⅜	1	....
Decrease	....	....	3⅝

As wheat goes up silver goes down, and with it go the hopes of the repudiationists.

Free Silverite Logic.

Yesterday's World had a clever cartoon whose idea is applicable to the discussion of the currency question. It represents an aged farmer and wife driving their old nag at its topmost speed, which is slow at best, and the farmer is represented as saying: "Why, she's going a mile a minute. All I had to do was to set the mileposts closer together." All the dairymen have to do is to make a quart half its present size to double the yield. When bushels are cut in two, then the United States grain product will be twice as much. That is the way the free silver people propose to make more money.—Utica Press.

Are you insured? Free coinage would cut down the value of your policy one-half by making the policy payable in 50 cent dollars instead of 100 cent dollars, as now. Have you any money in the bank? Free coinage would reduce the value of it one-half for the same reason. Do you draw a pension? Free coinage would diminish the value of it one-half, again for the same reason. Free coinage would take away one-half the value of all the money you received.

INFLAMMATION

Is the sustaining element of the great majority of our physical ills; allay this inflammation, and the pain ceases, the flesh, muscles and tendons resume their normal condition and the violence of the attack is at an end.

It follows, then, that the first step in a successful assault upon disease is to destroy any existing inflammation, and with it the pain. This accomplished, the patient is at ease.

This is the natural mode of procedure, and kindly Nature has furnished the means to that end in certain roots, barks and herbs, which, in their due proportion, are constituent parts of Lightning Hot Drops, the greatest pain panacea ever known to medical science.

Freely applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald, or flesh wound of any nature, Lightning Hot Drops will absolutely kill the pain, prevent all inflammation and quickly heal the lacerated flesh. As an instance, what is more painful or distressing than a mashed finger, with the nail torn loose? In such a case, Lightning Hot Drops gives complete and immediate ease from pain. It will smart and burn for a few minutes when first applied to fresh cuts, sores, etc., but a few applications will take all the soreness out and heal the cut or sore. The 50c size contains 2½ times as much as the 25c size. Lightning Hot Drops is prepared by Herb Medicine Co., Springfield, O., and no honest druggist will offer you anything else.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Our Mail Order Department

fully equipped to do you good service in selecting and sending samples, filling orders for goods selected from samples, and in every way possible advancing interests of Shoppers by Mail—Test the matter by sending for full line samples of Dress Goods Silks and Suitings—also write for New Fall and Winter Catalogue.

Dress Goods Specials

For this week—

Extra wide All-Wool Suitings—38 to 48 inches—solid colors, checks and fancy weaves—**35c** yard.

Imported Cheviots and Mixtures—large assortment—**50c** yd.

Scotch Mixtures, Tweed Effects, Matelasse Suitings } All imported $1.25 and $1.50 goods. **$1.00** yd

Penn Ave. & Fifth St.,
PITTSBURG.

WASHINGTON FOLK AWHEEL

M. Brun, the Danish minister, is an excellent rider.

Mrs. Stewart, wife of the silver senator, is learning to master the bicycle.

The Chilean minister, M. Gana, rides, accompanied by his sons and his daughter.

The Misses Mendonca, the pretty daughters of the Brazilian minister, ride well.

Mr. and Mrs. Truxton Beale both ride. Mrs. Beale is a daughter of the late James G. Blaine.

Minister Kurino from Japan has become an excellent rider and is often seen on the streets.

Tom Reed is an expert and does not often go to the rink nowadays. His daughter rides with him.

Senator Warren of Wyoming has become expert enough to venture outside the rink where he learned.

Miss Talmage, the preacher's daughter, has just been graduated from the cycling instructor's school.

Miss Brice and her sister, Miss Helen, the daughters of the railway senator, both learned to ride last year.

The learned Professor Langley of the Smithsonian, the famous inventor of the flying machine, is satisfied to fly along the earth at times on wheels.

Mrs. Carlisle, the wife of the secretary of the treasury, has at last, after many painful efforts, vanquished the steed of steel, and Mrs. Daniel Lamont has become quite an expert.

Mr. Sze, secretary of the Chinese legation, wears the full oriental costume, and his long cue streams out behind him, but his skirt does not seem to intertere at all with his skill on the wheel. On the contrary, he is an expert.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Bicycle Versus the Horse.

The statement in the convention of the Master Horseshoers' National Protective association recently that the bicycle, contrary to current reports, has not driven horses out of use, backed up by the assertion that there are more horses in the country than a year ago, this state showing an increase of 12,500, is gratifying to cyclers. They have no quarrel with the horse. But some skeptical wheelmen wonder whether there is any connection between the horseshoers statistics and the recent address before the convention of the Wholesale Saddlery association, in which the president said: "The Wholesale Saddlery association should employ a man to counteract the articles that are sent broadcast about the decadence of the horse, one who would be capable of writing up something original about the horse, the live, moving thing wherein every man and woman of taste delights and a drive behind which sharpens the wits and lengthens life; to contrast this with the dead iron bicycle, that wrings the perspiration from every pore."—New York Post.

A LOCAL MOULDER

Makes a Discovery That Will Help Him in Future With His Work.

Mr. Wm. McGlynchey a moulder living at No. 30 Albright street never aspired to the presidential chair. Visions of mayoralty never danced before his eyes. Yet for all that he is none the less a competent mechanic, none the less honest and none the less intelligent. Albright street where he resides can easily be found. Its not Albright street in Portland Me. or Albright street in Portland Oregon. Its Albright street in Massillon Ohio. We have a special reason for being so particular about the exact location where Mr. McGlynchey can be found. The remedy he mentions in his statement is the only one on the market of the Union that can challenge the public to investigate purely local testimony. In reading accounts of all others you have to content yourself with a story from some man or woman on the other side of the continent. If you are ill and require such medicine you plunge in the dark. You venture into the unknown. It is different with Doan's Kidney Pills. Keep your eye on the space occupied by its local notice. Every notary is a citizen whom you can see, whom you can talk to. Read what this citizen says. "I had a miserable backache, a dull steady ache in the kidneys for two or three weeks. It hurt terribly to stoop over and assume other positions at my work. My wife said, why don't you go down to Baltzly's drug store and get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. I believe they will help you as others say they helped them. I went down and got a box, I was not working, not fit to work or do anything else. I used them and have never felt it since. If I did I would not recommend them but as it is I can honestly say that they done me good and I can recommend them to every one.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

NASAL **CATARRH**

Is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostril. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

ELY'S **CREAM BALM**

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Protects the Membrane from Colds. Restores the senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cts. at druggists or by mail.

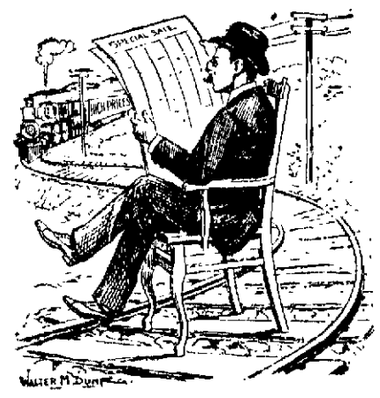
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street New York.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

PILES Dr Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by F. E. Seaman.

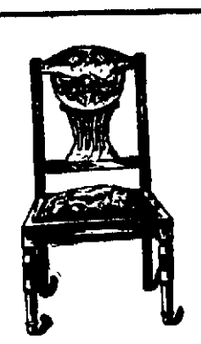


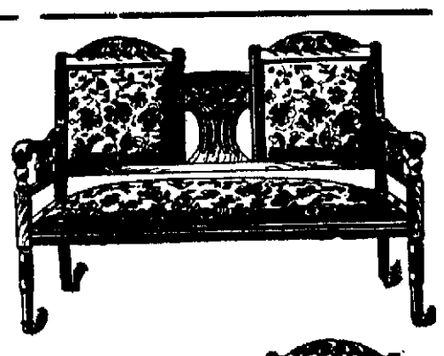
IT'S DANGEROUS

and foolish as well, to delay your purchases of Furniture, for prices are almost certain to advance after election

Here are a Few Offers You Cannot Afford to Miss

Parlor Suites $22.75.

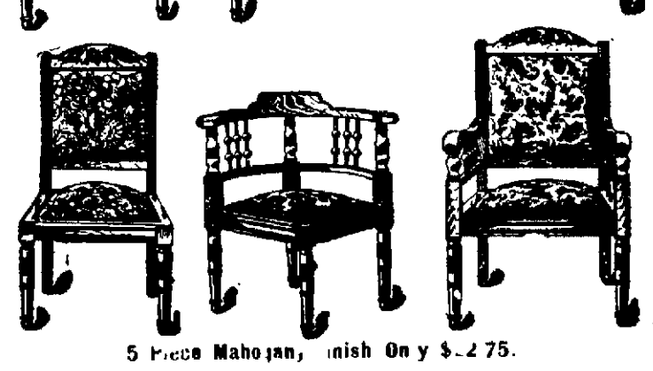




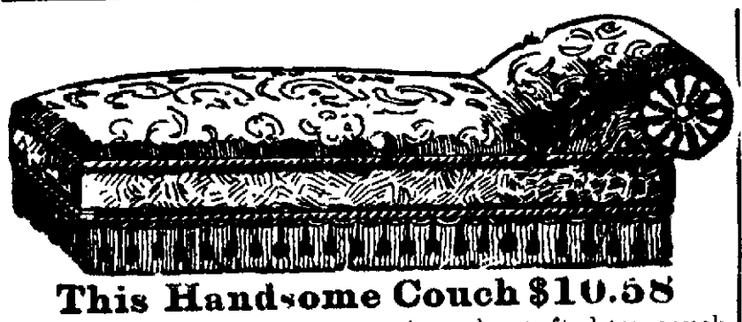
A handsome 5 piece Parlor Suite only $22 75, Mahogany finish, upholstered in tapestry. Elegant Parlor Suites upholstered in Silk Brocatelle, only $35. Full Turkish 5 piece Suites, Silk Broc. only $38.00.

Manufacturer's Assignment Sale Prices

Attract the people. Everybody makes a purchase. The second shipment of $10.98 Bedroom Suites has been delayed. The first shipment all sold. Watch our announcements. Take heed. What we say we do.



5 Piece Mahogany Finish Only $22.75.



This Handsome Couch $10.58

Full spring edges. See our spring edge tufted top couch, $5.25. 25 patterns of couches about 20% less than regular.

LAMPS

The handsomest line in the city is the remark made by all.

Prices are Right,
CREDIT Cheerfully Given

A little down, and payments to suit your convenience

Only $2.98.

STOVES } Our stock and prices cannot be duplicated. We guarantee every stove. Heating stoves $3.00, $5.00, $7.00, $9.00, up to $38.00. Cook Stoves, $10.00, $13.50, $15.00, up to $40.00.

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT

..Benedict's White Palace..

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

INGERSOLL'S WORDS.

From His Lips They Became the Golden Grains of Truth and Logic.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll delivered a speech in a mammoth tent at Chicago on Oct. 8, to which 20,000 people turned out, but only 17,000 could squeeze themselves within the canvas walls. The eloquent speaker in part said:

"I admit that all the parties who disagree with me are honest. Large masses of mankind are always honest. The leaders not always, but the mass of the people do what they believe to be right. Consequently there is no argument in abuse, nothing calculated to convince in calumny. To be kind, to be candid is far nobler, far better, and far more American. We live in a democracy, and we admit that every other human being has the same right to think, the same right to express his thought, the same right to vote that we have (applause), and I want every one who hears me to vote in exact accord with his sense, to cast his vote in accordance with his conscience.

"No man ever made or created money. It is beyond the power of legislatures and congresses. Money is something that does not have to be redeemed. Money is the redeemer. (Applause.) Anything that has to be bolstered up with the promise of an individual or a nation is not money. A nation can no more create money by law than it can create corn and wheat and barley by law. (Applause.)

"And the promise to pay money is no nearer money than a bill of fare is a dinner. (Laughter.) Twenty-three and twenty-two one-hundredths grains of pure gold make one dollar. That is the money today of the civilized world. Ah, but they say, 'Can not you make dollars out of silver?' I say, 'Yes, but when you make a dollar out of silver you have got to put a dollar's worth of silver in a dollar. (Applause.) If you make money out of something else you have got to put a dollar's worth of something else into the dollar.'

"It takes a dollar's worth of paper to make a good paper dollar. (Laughter.) It takes a dollar's worth of iron to make an iron dollar, and it takes a dollar's worth of silver to make a silver dollar. You do not add to the value of gold by coining it any more than you add to the value of wheat by measuring it; any more than you add to the value of coal by weighing it Ah, but they say, what makes gold valuable is that the law has made it a legal tender.

"Again, gentlemen, you are arguing backward. Because it was valuable the law made it a legal tender. Making it a legal tender did not give it value. And yet these gentlemen say that it got all its value from the law making it a legal tender. It is exactly the other way. The legal tender law rests on the value of the metal. Why is gold valuable? I don't know Why do most pople love oysters? I don't know. (Applause and laughter.) Why do so many people get idiotic about election? (Applause.) I don't know. But these are facts in human nature. For some reason, or for money, people give a value to gold. And that value is recognized by the law-making power, and that is all there is to the legal tender act. But, says Mr. Bryan, 'our money is too good.' How can money be too good? He says, "We want more money.' I say, 'Yes, we want good money, and the more good money we have the better.'

"There has been added to the money of the world $225,000,000 in gold in the last year, dug from the miserly crevices of the rocks. Next year there will be in all probability $100,000,000 more than that. We are getting more good money. But he says 'We want cheap money.' Well, why? Because the money is now so good that people want to hoard it. Consequently he wants to get money that nobody will want to keep (applause), money that everybody will b crazy to spend. If we get that kind of money who will take it?

"That is the kind of money these gentlemen want in the United States. Cheap money. Do you know that the words cheap money are a contradiction in terms? Cheap money is always discounted when people find out that it is cheap. They have said of me that I used to talk another way. Twenty years ago, at Cooper Union, in New York, I made a speech on this subject favoring honest money. I said: 'I am in favor of paper with gold and silver behind it. I believe in silver because it is one of the great American products, but I want a siver dollar worth a gold dollar, even if you have to make it four feet in diameter. (Applause.) No government can afford to be a clipper of coin. Honest money for an honest people issued by an honest nation! That was where I was twenty years ago, and that is where I am tonight. Better be an honest bankrupt than a rich thief. Poverty can hold in its hand the jewel, honor, a jewel that outshines all other gems. A thousand times better be poor and noble than rich and fraudulent." (Applause.)

M'KINLEYISMS.

NO ONE SUFFERS SO MUCH FROM CHEAP MONEY AS THE FARMERS AND LABORERS.

IT IS NOT MORE MONEY THAT WE WANT; WHAT WE WANT IS TO PUT THE MONEY WE ALREADY HAVE AT WORK.

IF THERE IS ANY ONE THING WHICH SHOULD BE FREE FROM SPECULATION AND FLUCTUATION IT IS THE MONEY OF A COUNTRY.

IT IS A MERE PRETENSE TO ATTRIBUTE THE HARD TIMES TO THE FACT THAT ALL OUR CURRENCY IS ON A GOLD BASIS. GOOD MONEY NEVER MADE TIMES HARD.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 27.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 81@82c; No. 2 red, 78@79c; spring wheat, 79@80c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 32@33c; No. 2 shelled, 31½@32c; high mixed shelled, 30@30½c; mixed car, 29@30c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 24¾@25c; No. 2 do, 24@24½c; extra No. 3 white, 22@23¼c; light mixed, 21@22c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $11.00@11.25; No. 2, $9.50@10.50; packing, $6.50@7.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $8.50@9.00; wagon hay, $14.00@15.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 45@50c per pair; live chickens, small, 25@37c; spring chickens, 30@40c per pair; dressed chickens, 10@11c per pound; live ducks, 60@80c per pair; dressed ducks, 14@15c per pound; live turkeys, 8@9c per pound; live geese, $1.00@1.25 per pair.

GAME—Prairie hens, $5.00@5.50 per dozen; pheasants, $5.00@6.00 per dozen; quail, $2.50 per dozen; venison saddles, 22@25c per pound.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 21@22c; do creamery, 20@21c; Ohio fancy creamery, 18@19c; fancy country roll, 16@17c; low grade and cooking, 8@12c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York full cream, 10½@11c; new Ohios, full cream, 8¼@9¼c; Wisconsin Swiss in tubs, 11@11½c; limburger, new, 8@8½c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11c; Swiss in square blocks, 11@11½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio in cases, 17@18c; seconds, 15@16c.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 27.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday were 90 cars: market ruled slow at a decline of 10c; today the receipts are light and market unchanged. We quote prices as follows: Prime, $4.30@4.40; good, $4.00@4.20; tidy, $3.70@3.90; good butchers, $3.60@3.80; fair, $3.40@3.70; common, $2.75@3.40; feeders, $3.60@4.00; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.40; bologna cows, $5.00@15.00; fresh cows and springers, $20.00@45.00.

HOGS—Receipts of hogs on Monday were 30 double-deckers; market was active and higher than the close of last week; today the receipts are light, demand only fair; market ruled a shade lower. We quote: Prime medium weights, $3.70@3.75; best heavy Yorkers, $3.65@3.75; common to fair Yorkers, $3.55@3.60; heavy hogs, $3.35@3.50; pigs, $2.75@3.40; roughs, $2.50@3.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts on Monday were seven double-deckers; market ruled firm and 10c higher: today the receipts are light and market dull, at the following quotations: Prime, $3.40@3.50; good, $3.20@3.30; fair, $2.60@3.00; common, $1.75@2.25; culls, 75c@$1.75; Lambs—Choice, $4.25@4.50; common to good, $3.00@4.10; veal calves, $5.50@6.00; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@4.00.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.

HOGS—Market dull and lower at $2.75@3.50. Receipts, 6,200 head; shipments, 2,500 head.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.25@4.25. Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 200 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep stronger at $1.75@3.10. Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 200 head. Lambs—Market strong at $2.75@4.25.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

WHEAT—Spot market weak; No. 2 red, f. o. b., 80¼c; No. 1 hard, 79c f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot market weaker; No. 2, 29½@29⅝c elevator.

OATS—Spot market weaker; No. 2, 22½c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 10@10¾c per pound dressed weight; American sheep at 9@10c per pound dressed weight; American refrigerator beef at 7½@8½c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market active and firmer for lambs. Sheep, $2.00@3.50; lambs, $4.00@4.75.

HOGS—Market weak at $3.80@4.15.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Stocks have been lower and moderately active. The money market is the controlling influence and seems to have checked the outside demand. Money on call at the stock exchange has been 10 and 12 per cent. The money market grows tighter every day as the withdrawal of gold and hoarding continues There is a feeling in the street that higher rates may be met before the week ends.

London has done nothing all day. All the markets there are dull, and the disposition of speculators is to await the outlook of the election. Foreign exchange is firm at 484¼ to ⅝. The treasury gold has been reduced to $119,000,000. Gas has been the weak feature, due to the withdrawal of support and the failure of the management to take any steps at their meeting, looking to the payment of a dividend.

The London Times says the area in Great Britain this year is 1,784 000 acres. It is the smallest on record, except in 1895. Corn opened very dull and with scarcely any trade, and has been so all day. Oats opened firmer, and has been strong, in sympathy with wheat. Provisions are lower, in sympathy with hogs.

Chicago—Although the Liverpool cables were lower this morning, our market here opened stronger and higher, advancing to 75⅞ for May and 71¼ for December. The close was strong, and at almost the highest point of the day, with puts selling at 69⅝ and calls 73½. The exports for wheat and flour taken for wheat equal 168,246 bushels. The estimate here for tomorrow is 146. The puts and calls for next week are 62 and 79, bid. The receipts here were 230,000 bushels and the shipments were only 21,000 bushels.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
May ..	73⅝	75⅞	73⅝	75⅝
Dec. ..	69	71¼	69	70⅞
Oats.				
Dec. ..	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18¼
May ..	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21½
Corn.				
Dec. ..	24¼	24⅜	24⅛	24⅝
May ..	27⅞	28⅝	27⅞	28½
Pork				
Dec ..	6 85	6 90	6 85	6 90
Jan ..	7 75	7 75	7 65	7 72
Lard.				
Dec. ..	4 25	4 30	4 20	4 30
Jan. ..	4 45	4 50	4 42	4 50

Cash Wheat, 68¾.
" Corn 28¼.
" Oats 17¼.
" Pork 6 90
" Lard 4 30.

TOLEDO, Oct. 28.— [By Associated Press]—Wheat 78½.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	open-ing	high	low	close
American sugar	114	114¼	112¼	112⅜
American Tobacco	73½	74	73¼	74
Canada Southern	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
C. B. & Q.	74⅜	75⅛	73⅝	74⅛
Chicago gas	68¾	68⅞	67⅞	67⅝
General electric	28⅝	28⅝	27⅛	28
Lake Shore	147¼	147¼	147	147
Louisville & Nashville	46	46¼	45	45⅛
Manhattan	92	92½	91¼	92⅛
Northwest	101¼	101¼	100⅝	10.⅝
St Paul	72	72½	71¼	71½
Western Union	84⅞	85⅜	84½	84⅝

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, October 28. 1896

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	80
Wheat (new)	77
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16-19
Corn	25-28
Barley	45
Wool	9-13-15
Flax Seed	81 00
Clover Seed	$4 00
Timothy Seed	$1 10-$1 35
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	75
Hay, (old)	$10 00-12 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00-$8 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	12½-14
Eggs, per dozen	15
Lard, per pound	5
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 50
Potatoes, new	20
Onions	40-50
Apples, new	20 25
Peaches per bu	50-75
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	18-20 apiece
Chickens, spring, dressed	10
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 6
Salt, per barrel	90-$1 20

Queen & Crescent Route Half Rates to Mexico City.

Round trip tickets at one fare for the round trip will be on sale Nov. 7th to 10th from Cincinnati and the North on account of meeting of the American Medical Congress at Mexico City. These tickets are good on fast vestibuled limited trains and good until December 31, to return, for particulars address, W. W. Dunnavant, Trav. Pass. Agt., Cleveland, O.

Her Entrance Into Society

And womanhood as well, is an extremely critical period in every girl's life. At this time she needs advice, and, what's more—help of the right sort. If she puts her faith in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription it can bring only good results. It's a remedy that's made especially to build up women's strength and cure women's ailments—an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial and bracing nervine; purely vegetable, non-alcoholic and perfectly harmless. For all the functional derangements, painful disorders and chronic weakness that afflict womankind, "Favorite Prescription" is specific.

Legal Notice.

Jonathan J. Karl, Plaintiff, vs Thore Foss, Bertha Foss and the Massillon Loan and Building Company, Defendants.

Thore Foss, residing in Pensacola, Florida and Bertha Foss, residing in Pensacola, Florida will take notice that on the 13th day of October, 1896, Jonathan J. Karl filed his petition in the Common Pleas Court of Stark County, Ohio in case No. 11757 against the above named parties praying for the foreclosure of a mortgage made by Thore Foss and Bertha Foss to Plaintiff on Lot 1951 in McLain & Russell's Addition to the city of Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, given to secure a debt on which $50.00 is now due and $350.00 not yet due, together with interest from May 24th, 1895, and equitable relief.

Said parties are required to answer on or before the 5th day of December 1896, or judgment may be taken against them.

JONATHAN J. KARL.
Orlando C. Volkmor, Attorney.

Legal Notice.

August Pahlau, Plaintiff, }
vs. }
Henry Pahlau, et al, Defendants. }

Henry Pahlau, whose residence is unknown, will take notice that on September 24th, 1896, August Pahlau filed his petition in common pleas court, Stark county, Ohio, in case No. 11,695, against above party and others, praying for the foreclosure of a mortgage made by Henry Pahlau to plaintiff on 20-100 of an acre of land in northwest quarter of fractional section 30, township 11, range 9, Stark county, Ohio, also known as lots 3, 4, 12 and 15 of Millport, given to secure a debt on which a balance of $200 is due, with interest from September 8, 1891. Also equitable relief and protection on mortgage not yet due on same premises for $500, with interest from April 26, '96.

Said party is required to answer on or before the 28th day of November, 1896, or judgment may be taken against him.

AUGUST PAHLAU.
ORLANDO C. VOLKMOR, Attorney.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator with will annexed, of the estate of Henry Rohr, late of Stark County, O., deceased.

Dated the 30th day of Sept. 1896.

WILLIAM ROHR.
Administrator, with will annexed.

Times for Holding Court of Common Pleas, A. D 1897.

State of Ohio, }
Ninth Judicial District. }

It is ordered that the terms of the Court of Common Pleas of the several counties in said district for the year 1897, be fixed as follows, to-wit:

Ashtabula County, on January 4th, March 23rd, October 18th.

Geauga county on January 4th March 23rd, October 18th.

Lake county on February 1st, April 19th, November 15th.

Columbiana county on January 18th, April 26th, September 13th.

Carroll county on February 15th, May 10th, November 8th.

Stark county on January 4th, May 3rd, September 20th.

Mahoning county on January 11th, May 3rd, September 20th

Trumbull county on February 1st, May 10th, October 4th.

Portage county on January 4th, April 5th, September 6th.

Said courts to open at 10 o'clock A. M.

ISAAC H. TAYLOR,
PHILIP M. SMITH,
THOMAS T. MCCARTY,
J. R. JOHNSTON,
GEO. F. ROBINSON,
F. I. GILLMER,
WM. P. HOWLAND,
D. W. CANFIELD, Judges.

Dated October 13th, 1896.

State of Ohio, } ss.
Stark County }

I, Thomas W. Casselman, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County and state aforesaid, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the written order fixing the day of the commencement of each term of the Common Pleas Courts in each County of said Ninth Judicial District for the year 1897.

In Witness Whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said Court this 13th day of October A. D. 1896.

THOMAS W. CASSELMAN,
[Seal] Clerk.

Election Proclamation!

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of Stark County, Ohio, that they meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective townships, wards and precincts, on

Tuesday, November 3d, 1896.

Then and there elect, by ballot, according to the constitution and laws of Ohio, the following National, State, Congressional, Judicial and County officers:

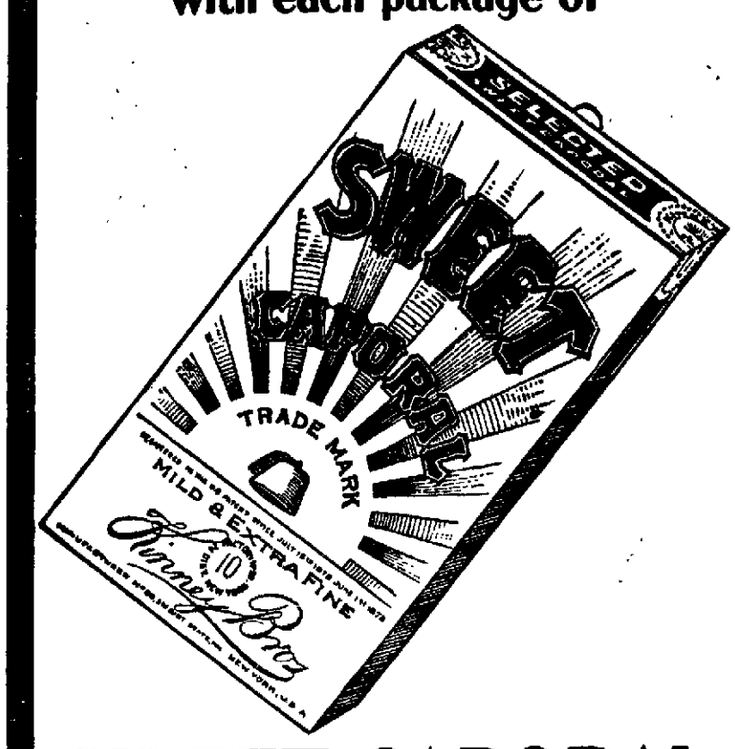
Twenty-three Presidential Electors.
One person for Secretary of State.
One " for Dairy and Food Commissioner.
One person for Judge of the Supreme Court
One person for Member of Board of Public Works.
One person for Congress, 18th District.
One person for Representative to fill unexpired term of Thomas Austin, resigned.
One person for Circuit Judge, for the 5th Judicial District.
One person for Judge Common Pleas Court (Long Term.)
One person for Judge Common Pleas Court (Short Term.)
One person for Probate Judge.
One person for Prosecuting Attorney.
One person for County Commissioner.
One person for Infirmary Director.
One person for Coroner.

Given under my hand at the City of Canton, this 10th day of October, A. D. 1896.

HIRAM DOLL,
Sheriff of Stark County, Ohio.

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE with each package of



SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE
A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS
WITHOUT COST.

DR. JOHN TRIPP'S
BLOOD PURIFIER

Is not a mild blood medicine like Sarsaparilla, but is a Blood Purifier for the cure of

Blood Poison, Scrofula, Cancer, Eczema, Running Sores, Pronounced Cases of Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Trouble.

Hereditary, and cases of years standing are positively cured in from one to two courses.
T. H. GOODSELL, Rooms 9 and 10, 106 Euclid Ave., CLEVELAND, O.

Notice of Appointment.

Assignment of Daniel H. McFarren.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Assignee in trust, for the benefit of the creditors of Daniel H. McFarren, of Stark County, Ohio. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims, according to law, duly authenticated to the undersigned, for allowance.

Dated this 24th day of Oct. A. D. 1896.

WILLIAM H. SHETLER,
Assignee.

Administrator's Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

SATURDAY, THE SEVENTH (7) DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1896, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,

upon the premises, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Stark and State of Ohio, bounded and described as follows: Being the east half of the southwest quarter of section fourteen (14), Township eleven (11), Range ten (10), containing fifty-five (55) acres of land, excepting from said fifty-five (55) acres, two (2) and one hundred and twenty-one hundred and sixtieths (120-100) acres of land off of the same sold to The Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railway Company by deed bearing date Nov. 7th, 1874, made by Christian Kaylor, as guardian for Daniel Kaylor, to said Railway Company, received for record August 24, 1877, and recorded August 27, 1877, on the Stark County records, and also excepting a certain strip of land heretofore sold to the Connoton Valley Railway Company for a description of which land see the records of Stark county vol. 183, pages 258 and 259. Appraised at two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500). Terms of sale: One-half cash, one-half in one year, deferred payment to be secured by mortgage on premises sold.

ZACHARIAH KAYLOR,
Administrator of the estate of Daniel Kaylor, deceased.
WILSON & DAY,
Attorneys.
Oct. 6th 1896.

Times For Holding Circuit Court A. D '97.

State of Ohio }
Fifth Judicial Circuit. }

It is ordered that the terms of the Circuit Court of the several counties in said circuit for the year 1897, be fixed as follows, to wit:

Fairfield county on the 5th day of January and the 7th day of September.

Richland county on the 12th day of January and the 14th day of September.

Wayne county on the 2d day of February and the 22d of September.

Stark county on the 9th day of February and the 28th day of September.

Knox county on the 2d day of March and the 5th day of October.

Licking county on the 9th day of March and the 12th day of October.

Muskingum county on the 30th day of March and the 19th day of October.

Morgan county on the 6th day of April and the 23rd day of November.

Coshocton county on the 13th day of April and the 3d of November.

Ashland county on the 20th day of April and the 9th day of November.

Holmes county on the 27th day of April and the 16th day of November.

Tuscarawas county on the 4th day of May and the 30th day of November.

Perry county on the 11th day of May and the 26th day of October.

Morrow county on the 18th day of May and the 7th day of December.

Delaware county on the 25th day of May and the 14th day of December.

Said terms begin at 9 o'clock a. m., September 15th, 1896.

JULIUS C. POMERENE.
JOHN J. ADAMS.
CHARLES H. KIBLER.
Judges.

State of Ohio, }
Fifth Judicial Circuit, } ss.
Stark County }

I, Thomas W. Casselman, Clerk of Circuit Court, Fifth Judicial District, within said County of Stark, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the written order fixing the time of the commencement of each term of the Circuit Court in each County in said Fifth Judicial Circuit for the year 1897.

THOMAS W. CASSELMAN,
Clerk.

TAXES FOR 1896.

Notice to Tax-Payers of Stark County.

In pursuance of law, I hereby notify the Tax payers of Stark County that the rates of Taxation for the year 1896 are correctly stated in the following Tables, showing the amount of Tax levied on each dollar of valuation of taxable property, as charged upon the Tax Duplicate of said County, for the year of 1896:

TOWNSHIPS.	STATE.		COUNTY.		ROAD		TOWNSHIP.		SCHOOL		SUNDRY SPECIAL		POOR		DEC. RATE.		JUNE RATE.		TOTAL	
	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths
Bethlehem	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	5	.....	5	4	8	.....	.....	.....	2	8	5	7	.....	15	5
Canton	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	2	....	.....	2	3	4	.....	2	.....	6	8	4½	6	4½	14	9
Jackson	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	.....	5	.....	4	3	8	.....	4	.....	.....	7	½	6	5½	13	6
Lake	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	2	.....	4	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	6	8	11	8
Lawrence	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	8	.....	4	5	5	.....	2	.....	.....	9	1	7	.....	16	4
Lexington	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	2	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9½	5	9½	13	9
Marlboro	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	6	.....	3	2	9	.....	1	.....	.....	7	6½	6	½	12	7
Nimishillen	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	3	.....	3	2	6	.....	2	.....	.....	7	1	5	8	12	9
Osnaburg	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	5	.....	3	3	3	.....	....	.....	.....	7	5	6	.....	13	5
Paris	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	.....	9	.....	3	2	5	.....	....	.....	4	6	7½	5	8½	12	6
Perry	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	2	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	....	.....	.....	7	5	5	.....	13	.....
Pike	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	2	.....	4	4	.....	.....	....	.....	1	7	6½	6	4½	14	1
Plain	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	2	6	.....	3	.....	7	.....	....	.....	.....	4	8	4	8	12	2
Sandy	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	2	1	.....	4	2	3	.....	....	.....	1	7	7½	5	6½	13	4
Sugarcreek	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	7	4½	6	4½	13	9
Tuscarawas	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	2	5	.....	5	6	8	.....	1	.....	.....	10	4½	7	9½	18	4
Washington	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7½	6	5½	14	3

CORPORATION AND SPECIAL SCHOOL.	State and County		ROAD		TOWNSHIP.		CORPORATION		SCHOOL		POOR RATE		DEC. RATE		JUNE RATE		TOTAL	
	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths
Alliance	8	6	.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	13	4	13	4	26	8
Beach City	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	2	5	12	.....	.....	.....	11	7	11	7	23	4
Canton	8	5	.....	.....	.....	2	12	.....	8	.....	.....	6	14	6½	14	6½	29	3
Canal Fulton	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	12	.....	.....	.....	12	4½	12	4½	24	9
Clinton	8	5	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	8	.....	.....	8	3½	6	3½	14	7
Greentown	8	5	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	1¼	9	9½	21	3
Hostetter	8	5	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	6	6	5	7	12	3
Limaville	8	5	..	.....	.....	3	5	.....	3	1	.....	.....	8	4½	8	4½	16	9
Louisville	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	11	9	11	9	23	8
Magnolia	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	6	.....	.....	1	7	7½	7	7½	15	5
Marlboro	8	5	1	6	.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	9	7	8	1	17	8
Massillon	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	12	9	7	.....	.....	.....	14	3½	14	3½	28	7
Minerva	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	5	5	.....	4	10	3½	10	3½	20	7
Mt. Union, Washington Tp	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	9	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	12	8½	12	8½	25	7
Mapleton	8	5	1	5	.....	5	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	6	6	5	1	11	7
Navarre	8	5	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	5	5	.....	2	9	3½	9	3½	18	7
New Berlin	8	5	2	6	.....	3	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	11	5½	8	9½	20	5
New Franklin	8	5	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	7	5	6	6	14	1
Osnaburg	8	5	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	9	8½	9	8½	19	7
Uniontown	8	5	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	10	5	.....	.....	10	9	9	7	20	6
Waynesburg	8	5	.....	5	.....	4	1	5	4	.....	.....	1	7	7½	7	2½	15	.....
Wilmot	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	5	5	.....	.....	9	2	9	2	18	4
West Brookfield	8	5	2	5	.....	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	9	5½	7	1½	16	6

STATE RATE.	RATE Mills	RATE 10ths
Ohio University	.....	1 2-5
General Revenue	1	4
Start Common School	1	.....
Sinking Fund	.....	8
Total	2	8 2-5

COUNTY RATE.	RATE Mills	RATE 10ths
Work House	.....	5
County	1	6
Bridge	1	1
Children's Home	.....	3 1-10
Poor	.....	2
Soldiers' Relief	.....	2½
Indebtedness	1	.....
Building	.....	5
Election	.....	2
Total	5	6 3-5

The Treasurer's office will be open between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m from the 1st day of October to the 20th of December, 1896, and from the 1st day of April to the 20th day of June, 1897, for the purpose of receiving the taxes charged on the Tax Duplicate for the year 1896.

The law declares that "each person" charged with taxes on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of a County Treasurer may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the 20th day of December, or one-half thereof on or before the 20th day of December, and the remaining half thereof on or before the 20th day of June next ensuing; but all road taxes shall be paid prior to the 20th day of December.

The time being limited by law when the Treasurer and Auditor must make their settlement, and the Treasurer pay over the money to the proper authorities, the tax-payers are hereby notified that the Delinquent List will be made up immediately after the 20th of December, and the taxes collected according to the following Section of the Revised Statutes:

SECTION 1094. "When one-half of the taxes as aforesaid charged against any entry on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of the County Treasurer is not paid before the 20th day of December next, after the same has been so charged, or when the remainder of such taxes is not paid on or before the 20th day of June next thereafter, the County Treasurer shall proceed to collect the same by distress or otherwise, together **WITH THE PENALTY OF FIVE PER CENT.** on the amount of taxes so delinquent; and in all cases where such half of any taxes, other than real estate, has not been paid on the 20th of December, the whole amount of taxes, other than on real estate for the current year so charged, shall be due and delinquent, and shall be collected in the manner and with the penalty provided in this Section.

When you ask by letter or postal card for the amount of your taxes, designate your property clearly. State in whose name, in in what Township and section, and number of Lot. Send stamp for answer.

Send money by Certificate of Deposit, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Express. All checks taken at sender's risk.

While every effort will be made to accommodate all parties paying taxes, tax-payers are urgently requested to call early and pay their taxes, and thus save themselves, as well as the Treasurer, a great deal of time and trouble, and prevent the disagreeable rush at the close of the season.

To insure prompt answer, all inquiries made by letter regarding taxes should be forwarded prior to December 10th and June 10th.

JACOB GEIB, TREASURER OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO.

Treasurer's Office, Canton, Stark County, Ohio, October 1, 1896.

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